

# THE AMERICAN

JOURNAL OF LITERATURE, SCIENCE, THE ARTS, AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

VOL. X.—NO 267.

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1885.

PRICE, 6 CENTS

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

### HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & COMPANY'S NEW BOOKS.

#### *Uncle Tom's Cabin.*

By HARRIET BEECHER STOWE. An entirely new edition from new electrotypes plates. With an introduction by Mrs. Stowe. Stating the circumstances under which the story was written. With a picture of Uncle Tom. 12mo, cloth, \$1.00.

#### *The Scarlet Letter.*

By NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE. New Popular Edition. 12mo, cloth, \$1.00.

#### *Due South; or, Cuba Past and Present.*

By M. M. BALLOU, author of "Due West," "A Treasury of Thought," etc. 12mo, \$1.00.

During the winter of 1884-85, Mr. Ballou made an extended visit to Cuba, and observed carefully its industrial, political and social condition, and also studied its history. The results of his studies and observations are included in the volume, as well as a chapter of equal value and attractiveness on the Bahama Islands.

#### *Aldrich's Poems.*

New Household Edition, with poems not included in previous editions of Mr. Aldrich's Poetical Writings. With a fine portrait of the Author. Uniform with the Household Editions of Longfellow, Whittier, etc. The Full Gilt Edition has Eleven Illustrations. 1 vol. 12mo, cloth, \$2.00; cloth, full gilt, \$2.50; half calf \$4.00; morocco or tree calf, \$5.00.

\*.\* For sale by all booksellers. Sent by mail post-paid, on receipt of price by the publishers,

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO., Boston.

## TRUST COMPANIES.

CAPITAL, \$1,000,000.

### The Guarantee,

TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,

In its New Fire-Proof Building,

Nos. 316, 318 & 320 Chestnut Street,

IS PREPARED TO RENT SAFES IN ITS FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF VAULTS, with Combination and Permutation Locks that can be opened only by the renter, at \$9, \$10, \$14, \$16 and \$20; large sizes for corporations and bankers.

ALLOW INTEREST ON DEPOSITS OF MONEY, ACT AS EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR, GUARDIAN, Assignee, Committee, Receiver, Agent, Attorney, etc.

EXECUTE TRUSTS of every kind under appointment of States, Courts, Corporations or Individuals—holding Trust Funds separate and apart from all other assets of the Company.

COLLECT INTEREST OR INCOME, and transact all other business authorized by its charter.

RECEIVE FOR SAFE KEEPING, UNDER GUARANTEE, VALUABLES of every description, such as Coupon, Registered and other Bonds, Certificates of Stock, Deeds, Mortgages, Coin, Plate, Jewelry, etc., etc.

RECEIPT FOR AND SAFELY KEEP WILLS without charge.

For further information, call at the office or send for a circular.

THOMAS COCHRAN, President.  
EDWARD C. KNIGHT, Vice-President.  
JOHN S. BROWN, Treasurer.  
JOHN JAY GILROY, Secretary.  
RICHARD C. WINSHIP, Trust Officer.

#### DIRECTORS.

Thomas Cochran,  
Edward C. Knight,  
J. Barlow Moorhead,  
Charles S. Parcoast,  
Thomas MacKellar,  
John J. Stadiger,  
Clayton French,  
W. Rotch Wist.,  
Alfred Fidler,  
Charles S. Hinchman,  
Wm. J. Howard,  
J. Dickinson Sergeant,  
Aaron Fries.

## EDUCATION.

### UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

I. Department of Arts. II. Towne Scientific School. III. Wharton School of Finance and Economy. IV. Course in Philosophy. V. Course in Music. VI. Medical School. VII. Dental School. VIII. Veterinary School. IX. Law School. X. Biological School. XI. Department of Philosophy.

REV. JESSE Y. BURK, Secretary,  
University of Pennsylvania.

West Philadelphia, Penna.

### SWARTHMORE COLLEGE.

Thirty minutes from Broad Street Station, Philada. Under the care of Friends, but all others admitted. Full college course for both sexes; classical, scientific and literary. Also a Preparatory School. Healthful location, large grounds, new and extensive buildings and apparatus.

For catalogue and full particulars, address,  
EDWARD H. MAGILL, A. M., President,  
Swarthmore, Pa.

### HAVERFORD COLLEGE.

THOMAS CHASE, LL. D., PRESIDENT.

Classical, scientific and engineering courses. Examinations for admission to the Freshman class, Sixth Month 23d at 2 P. M., and Ninth Month 15th at 9.30 A. M.

For information address,  
ISAAC SHARPLESS, Dean.

## DRY GOODS.

### Darlington, MERCHANTS AND Runk IMPORTERS.

& Co. General Dry Goods for  
Ladies' Wear.

AND HOSIERY, UNDERWEAR AND GLOVES FOR  
GENTLEMEN.

1126 CHESTNUT STREET 1128

PHILADELPHIA.

THE BEST VALUE. THE LOWEST PRICE.

## RAILROADS.

### Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

ON AND AFTER MAY 3, 1885, TRAINS WILL LEAVE  
CAMDEN STATION, BALTIMORE.

For CHICAGO 9.00 A. M. and 9.00 P. M. daily. 9.00 A. M. is a Fast Limited Express for Pittsburg and Chicago, composed of Day Coaches, new Buffet, Sleepers and Parlor Cars, arriving in Pittsburg 7.30 P. M., and Chicago next morning at 8.55 o'clock. No extra fare is charged on this train for fast time.

For CINCINNATI and ST. LOUIS, daily at 2.30 and 9.00 P. M., with Day Coaches and new Sleepers to above points without change. 2.30 P. M. is a Fast Limited Express to Cincinnati and St. Louis, arriving in Cincinnati next morning at 7.45 o'clock, St. Louis 6.30 P. M. No extra fare is charged on this train for fast time.

Ticket Offices, No. 152 W. Baltimore street, Camden Station, and No. 81 S. Broadway, Baltimore.

PHILADELPHIA OFFICE, 843 CHESTNUT STREET.

## ART.



The latest autotypes  
by Braun:

Jules Stewart's  
"HUNT BALL,"  
"IRISH MELODIES,"  
Hebert,  
"VICTORIA COLONNA,"  
Jules Léfebvre,  
Rembrandt's  
"OLD MAN,"  
Van Dyck's  
"CHARLES I.,"  
"MRS. SIDDONS,"  
"GAINESBOROUGH,"

Many other new ENGRAVINGS AND ETCHINGS.

## PAINTINGS. MIRRORS.

The finest Picture Frames. All the Rogers Groups.  
Paintings Beautifully Cleaned and Restored.

### JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,

No. 816 Chestnut St.,

PHILADELPHIA.

## SUMMER RESORTS.

**EDEN COTTAGE, N. E. COR. DELA-**  
ware and Atlantic avenues, (adjoining U. S. Hotel, Atlantic City, N. J. Location unsurpassed. Beautifully furnished, airy rooms, hair spring beds, piano, large porches, beautiful grounds. Every home comfort. Appointments first-class. Terms moderate. Special rates for June and September. Address,

M. HARROD.

N. B.—Accommodations from Saturday to Monday, including fare, coach hire and board, from \$3.00 to \$5.00 inclusive.

## EDUCATION.

### THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COL-

lege, besides unusual advantages in General Science, Chemistry and Physics, Modern Languages, Civil Engineering, History and Political Science, provides THREE COURSES IN AGRICULTURE, and a three years' course in MECHANIC ARTS, combining shop work with study. New building and new equipment ready in the Fall. Special Course in Literature and Science for Ladies. ALL TUITION FREE. Fall Term opens September 9th, 1885. Address,

GEO. W. ATHERTON, LL. D., PRESIDENT,

State College, Centre Co., Pa.

### FRANKLIN SCHOOL, A NEW ENG-

lish and Classical School for Boys, will open September 21st, 1885. Provision is made for six resident pupils. The prospectus for 1885-86, giving the full course of study, will be sent on application. References: William Pepper, M. D., LL. D., Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, Rev. Thomas Hill, D. D., ex-President of Harvard University, and others.

GEORGE A. PERRY, A. M., Head Master.

5128 Germantown Ave., Germantown, Phila.

## THE AMERICAN.

A NATIONAL JOURNAL.  
PUBLISHED WEEKLY, ON EACH SATURDAY.

THE AMERICAN COMPANY, LIMITED, PROPRIETORS.  
WHARTON BARKER, President.  
HOWARD M. JENKINS, Sec. and Treas.

ROBERT ELLIS THOMPSON, Chief Editorial Contributor.

Business and Editorial Offices:  
No. 921 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

### CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER:

	PAGE
REVIEW OF THE WEEK, . . . . .	307
EDITORIALS:	
Sunday Labor, . . . . .	309
Philadelphia Nominations, . . . . .	309
Silver in England, . . . . .	310
SPECIAL ARTICLES:	
September Meetings at Saratoga, . . . . .	310
Elective Studies at Brown, . . . . .	311
WEEKLY NOTES, . . . . .	311
POETRY:	
Labor, . . . . .	312
SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE:	
Patrick Branwell Brontë, . . . . .	312
REVIEWS:	
English Quarterlies, . . . . .	313
"The Scarlet Letter"—Hawthorne at Salem Custom-House, . . . . .	314
Ernst Eckstein's "The Will," . . . . .	314
SCIENCE:	
Cholera and Dr. Ferran's Inoculations, . . . . .	315
Notes, . . . . .	315
ART NOTES, . . . . .	316
AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS, . . . . .	317
NOTES ON PERIODICALS, . . . . .	318
DRIFT, . . . . .	318

\*The offices of THE AMERICAN have been removed from No. 719 Chestnut Street to No. 921 Arch Street.

#### SUBSCRIPTIONS AND ADVERTISING.

Subscription, \$3.00 per annum. Subscribers must notify us when they wish to discontinue.

Advertising rates for short or long time furnished on application.

Specimen copies sent upon application.

A copy will be sent free to each advertiser during the continuance of his advertisement.

CHECKS, POSTAL ORDERS, ETC., should be drawn to order of HOWARD M. JENKINS, TREASURER.

\*Address through post-office: "THE AMERICAN, Box 924, Philadelphia."

\*THE AMERICAN is on sale every Saturday morning at the following stands: Central News Company, Fifth and Library Streets; Herald News Stand, Ledger Building; Continental Hotel News Stand, Ninth and Chestnut Streets; and F. A. Cullen, No. 107 South Broad Street.

## Pennsylvania Steel Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

### STEEL RAILS,

RAILWAY FROGS, CROSSINGS AND SWITCHES.

BILLETS, SLABS AND FORGINGS OF OPEN-HEARTH AND BESSEMER STEEL.

WORKS AT STEELTON, DAUPHIN CO., PA

OFFICE, 208 S. 4TH ST., PHILADELPHIA.

### TRUST COMPANIES.

## The Provident

LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY  
OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE, No. 409 CHESTNUT STREET.

Incorporated 3d month, 22d, 1865. Charter perpetual.  
Capital, \$1,000,000. Assets, \$15,621,530.63.

INSURES LIVES, GRANTS ANNUITIES, RECEIVES MONEY ON DEPOSIT returnable on demand, for which interest is allowed, and is empowered by law to act as EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR, TRUSTEE, GUARDIAN, ASSIGNEE, COMMITTEE, RECEIVER, AGENT, &c., for the faithful performance of which its capital and surplus fund furnish ample security.

ALL TRUST FUNDS AND INVESTMENTS ARE KEPT SEPARATE AND APART from the assets of the Company.

The incomes of parties residing abroad carefully collected and duly remitted.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.  
T. WISTAR BROWN, Vice-President.  
ASA S. WING, Vice-President and Actuary.  
JOSEPH ASHBROOK, Manager of Insurance Dep't.  
J. ROBERTS FOULKE, Trust Officer.

#### DIRECTORS:

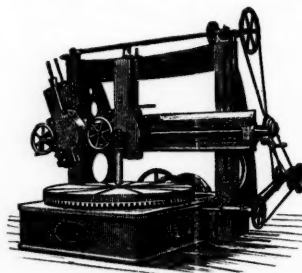
Sam'l R. Shipley, Phila. Israel Morris, Phila.  
T. Wistar Brown, Phila. Chas. Hartshorne, Phila.  
Richard Cadbury, Phila. Wm. Gummere, Phila.  
Henry Haines, Phila. Frederic Collins, Phila.  
Joshua H. Morris, Phila. Philip C. Garrett, Phila.  
Richard Wood, Phila. Murray Shipley, Cincinnati.  
William Hacker, Phila. J. M. Albertson, Norristown.  
Asa S. Wing, Philadelphia.

### SHIPBUILDERS.

#### —THE—

**William Cramp & Sons**  
**Ship and Engine**  
**Building Co.**

PHILADELPHIA.



## WILLIAM SELLERS & CO.

Engineers, and Manufacturers of  
Machine Tools.

PHILADELPHIA.

## Remington Standard Type-Writer.

WHY EXPEND TWICE THE NECESSARY TIME AND ENERGY IN WRITING?

Used and endorsed by leading professional and business men the world over.

Enables one to write two or three times as fast as with the pen.

IS AN AID TO COMPOSITION.

64 Page Pamphlet Mailed Free.

Correspondence Solicite

WYCKOFF, SEAMANS & BENEDICT, SOLE AGENTS,  
715 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.



### INSURANCE COMPANIES.

## The American

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Office in Company's Building,

308 & 310 Walnut St., Phila.

CASH CAPITAL, . . . . . \$400,000 00  
Reserve for reinsurance and  
all other claims, . . . . . 852,970 25  
Surplus over all liabilities, . . . . . 551,548 96

TOTAL ASSETS, JANUARY 1ST, 1884,  
\$1,804,519.21.

#### DIRECTORS:

T. H. MONTGOMERY, CHAS. W. POULTNEY,  
JOHN WELSH, ISRAEL MORRIS,  
JOHN T. LEWIS, JOHN P. WETHERILL,  
THOMAS R. MARIS, WILLIAM W. PAUL,  
PEMBERTON S. HUTCHINSON.

THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, President.  
ALBERT C. L. CRAWFORD, Secretary.  
RICHARD MARIS, Assistant Secretary.

## THE GIRARD

LIFE INSURANCE, ANNUITY AND TRUST  
CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, 2020 Chestnut St.

INCORPORATED 1836. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

INSURES LIVES, GRANTS ANNUITIES, ACTS  
AS EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR, GUAR-  
DIAN, TRUSTEE, COMMITTEE OR RE-  
CEIVER, AND RECEIVES DE-  
POSITS ON INTEREST.

President, John B. Garrett.

Vice-President and Treasurer, Henry Tatnall,

Actuary, William P. Huston.

Assistant Treasurer, William N. Ely.



# THE AMERICAN.

VOL. X.—NO 267.

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1885.

PRICE, 6 CENTS

## REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

THE professional Civil Service Reformers seem to be taking their cue from Mr. Everett C. Wheeler, and agreeing that the Administration has the right to remove from office at least half the Republicans as Republicans.

Their official organ makes the matter easy for the President and his friends by the declaration that it "shall not be sorry if the Administration removes officers who have been prominent as Republican politicians, even though that prominence may not be directly shown to have caused neglect of public duties or abuse of political power." Of course it will apply the same canon of judgment if a Republican president should assume the administration of the government in 1889. It will not be sorry to see him remove the whole crowd of Democratic politicians—and Mr. Cleveland has given office to few if any but men prominent in partisan politics, while none of them have ceased to be so since they were appointed.

The Boston *Advertiser* quotes the *Globe* of that intellectual city as saying, among other things, "Let us start fair. Fill half the offices with Democrats, and then lift the public service out of politics to a higher plane of competency, intelligence and usefulness. That is what we hope to see this Administration accomplish." It adds for itself: "Nobody can blame Democrats for being restive while almost all the offices are filled with Republicans, who got their places, not by demonstrated merit, but because they are partisans, and by the favor of partisans. The notion of the equity of making a fair start is not wholly unreasonable. They are not wise reformers who treat reform as a device to retain the offices in one party. . . . If President Cleveland accomplishes what the *Globe* hopes he will accomplish, by moderate advances that do not interrupt the public business, and does not wrest his authority to obtain undue party advantage, he will deserve the approbation of his countrymen." That is to say, whether he break or keep the pledges of his letter to Mr. Curtis, if he turn out only half the Republicans, we shall be satisfied. This is not the style and tone in which our Reformers spoke before the inauguration of the President. Then they demanded an isolation of appointments from political considerations, in the case of all officers where loyalty to the party in power was not essential to the execution of its policy. Now they agree to "a fair divide." Why not put that into the Civil Service Reform law, and prescribe that candidates shall be classed with reference to politics as well as locality, and that each party shall have its fair share. The *Advertiser* may answer, "Because the offices covered by the law are filled with reference to ascertained merit." But this the *Globe* very justly denies. And while the Republicans in office were not appointed because of ascertained merit, in the case of the great majority their merit has been ascertained by long and effective service. Their experience in the discharge of their duties is a part of the public property, of whose use this Administration is depriving the country. They are not on a worse but on a better footing than the novices who have passed a competitive examination, and answered what the *Globe* calls "a lot of school-boy questions."

Our Civil Service Reformers should read attentively the parable of the unjust steward, and ask themselves what it means to tell a creditor to write in "his bill" fifty or eighty in place of a hundred. There are few worse injuries that can be done to a man or a party than to excuse it in coming down in its practices from the level of its highest professions.

THAT the Administration means to reopen the tariff question in connection with the alteration of the duties from *ad valorem* to specific, and that it will favor a reduction of the revenue by \$40,-

000,000, seems to be generally believed. Its proposals are much too moderate to suit the downright Free Traders of the Morrison-Watterson school, who will bring forward their plans for much more sweeping reductions. The only probable result is a general injury to business. "Confidence is a plant of slow growth," and is unusually sensitive to adverse winds.

Probably in no other country would such a detrimental agitation be tolerated by public opinion. A law determining the fiscal policy, when once deliberately passed, should not be called in question for a generation, save of details. Even on Free Trade principles, as Col. Grosvenor has shown, it is the height of folly to be always trying to undo a protective law before it has done its work. It should be a maxim of public policy to accept such a law as an accomplished fact, and to call it in question only when ample experience had shown that it could not accomplish what the country sought in its adoption.

HAS this Administration any policy to follow in the matter of silver, and of the Tariff? That Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Manning have strong convictions with reference to silver is certain. That the chief obstacle to the practical application of those convictions is found in the resistance of the Democratic majority in the House is equally certain. It is also known that Mr. Manning has been in conference with Mr. Warner, the leading authority among the Democrats of the House in the matter of silver policy. How far the two have come to any agreement is matter of conjecture and dispute. It seems most probable that the plan suggested by Mr. Warner of discontinuing the coinage of silver, and making silver bullion certificates legal tender at market rates for that metal, has been accepted by the Secretary of the Treasury. If adopted it will be a novel experiment in fiscal management, although one long ago proposed by Mr. Ricardo, who proposed to treat both the precious metals in this way, and to use such paper to the entire exclusion of any but small change coinage. We doubt its acceptability to the people. Heretofore they have been accustomed to money which had or seemed to have a fixed and ascertainable value. But to take payment in money which may rise or fall in value before it can be got to the bank, will be a new experience, and one not unlikely to foster the speculative tendency in the American mind.

Another serious objection to the plan is that it rather eases matters for European countries which have shut silver out of their coinage. What is then to prevent Europe sending in all her surplus of silver to have it converted into certificates to pay for our wheat, cattle and petroleum? In this way we may aid England and Germany to put off indefinitely the day for the international remonetization of silver.

THIS Administration has added two more convicted criminals to the list, making ten such who have been appointed to office in less than six months. The list does not include political delinquents like the Indian Inspector Thomas whom the Civil Service Reform Association of Maryland describe as a perpetrator of election frauds, for which he has received no punishment. If that class were added, the Pillsburys and Thomases and Higginses would make a goodly show in point of numbers.

THE Ohio campaign proceeds, but with less vigor than we could wish. The Republicans of that state are confident, too confident to make very great exertions. It is true that the Democrats have not been making much show of effort; but it is to be remembered that the Democrats prefer a still hunt. In recent years they have relied on the organized efforts of the liquor dealers, and the aid of the Prohibitionists,—whom it appears they

subsidized,—and they looked to the Standard Oil Company ring for money to pay the cost of this kind of campaign. They now rely on the postmasters and other new officials to organize their work, and see that the votes are cast right. The Prohibitionists are again in the field, but are discredited both by the character of their candidate and the exposures of their leaders having taken money from the Democracy. The calculations of the Democrats may be defeated, but it will not do for the Republicans to limit their energies to the measure of what the Democrats are doing publicly.

We spoke last week of the *Providence Journal* as not approving of the course taken by Mr. Sherman and Judge Foraker in the campaign. In justice to that excellent newspaper we quote its deliberate judgment in the matters they are pressing on the public attention. It is sufficient to show that the *Journal* is not affected by the political dry rot which puts material welfare above personal rights. It says:

"What Senator Sherman says in regard to the virtual disfranchisement of negro majorities in certain localities of the South is perfectly true. The methods are not those of terrorism, because terrorism is unnecessary, and possibly not of fraud, because fraud has so done its work that the matter is given up as hopeless, and the negroes do not take the trouble to make a useless and idle visit to the polls. This is a grave evil; it is more than that, it is a national peril. At any time a complication might occur in which the falsely represented sections could disturb the free expression and overthrow the will of the people of the United States. No oblivion of the issues of the war, and no cordiality of good feeling in a reunited country should prevent a consideration of the fact. What is to be done about it is a different matter. Senator Sherman admits that there are difficulties in the way. There certainly are, so far as any immediate action is concerned. It would be idle to hope that a Democratic Administration and a Democratic House of Representatives would take any action to prevent the false representation upon which their power depends. Senator Sherman hopes, if he does not believe, that a wiser consideration and a better sense of justice among the fair-minded people of the South will eventually make some amendment. So do we. But meanwhile, as Senator Sherman says, it is a matter not to be lost sight of, or lightly regarded by the Republican party, or by any good citizen. This is a living and vital issue, as the rebellion is not, although the facts should not be exaggerated for party purposes."

NEW YORK is still getting ready for the selection of the two candidates for the governorship. On the Republican side of the house a notable movement is that in behalf of Gen. W. H. Seward. He has the great advantage of having offended nobody, as he has been out of public life ever since the war. But the fact that he is a great man's son and namesake, and that all his neighbors think well of him, does not give him much claim to this distinction.

Gen. Carr's claims are urged by many, but others fear his candidacy. He is a Roman Catholic, and would draw many votes, which would be given otherwise to the Democratic candidate. But it is feared that he would repel the votes of many who dread the influence of a Roman Catholic executive in the question pending between the State and that church in New York. There are many Protestants who would not object to Gen. Carr as a candidate for any other office, who would not help to make him governor of New York at the present juncture. Another objection to him is that New York should now put forward for the governorship some man when she can hope to see chosen President three years hence, and Gen. Carr is not that man. It is not a question of his religious affiliation; he is not of the size for a President. New York will throw away her opportunity if she do not make the nomination of 1885 with reference to the election of 1888.

In the Democratic party a strong opposition is rising to the endorsement of Civil Service Reform. The Democrats of one district refuse to send any delegates to the State Convention until the Republican postmaster is removed. They only express the feeling of the majority of their party. Even the county Democracy of New York city is in a state of irritated indignation, because it has not had its full share of the offices, and is vying with Tammany Hall in the emphasis of its opposition to reform. Resolutions denouncing it have been prepared for presentation to the conven-

tion, and the hostility of the party to the new ideas becomes more pronounced with every week.

IN Virginia there is a kind of horse-back campaign in progress. The chivalry gather on horseback to escort Mr. Fitzhugh Lee on his entry into and departure from the towns where he is to read his one speech to the people he asks to make him governor. The Republicans are having their fun over the effort to impart some life to the Democratic candidate's progress through the State. Neither the horses nor their riders are spared. We presume this proceeding is in the nature of a "revival." In the days when every Virginian traveled on horse-back, and the roads were little better than bridle-paths, there was necessarily a great gathering of mounted men at every political meeting. That the Bourbons are the legitimate heirs of the good old times and customs, and that they "have learnt nothing and forgotten nothing," seems to be the meaning of this campaign on horse-back.

BUT aside from questions of spectacular effect, there is one feature in the Virginia campaign which justice and honesty demand shall be brought distinctly to the notice of the whole people. It is the ultimate issue: Shall the election be a fair one? Under the whole surface of the present effort in that state lies this question. The Republicans express confidence in their ability to show at the polls a decided majority of the people, but they add to every one of these expressions the qualification, "if the vote is honestly counted." On the other hand, the Democrats privately congratulate themselves that the election machinery, and the power to use it, if necessary, are in their hands.

This is a shameful state of things. Let the light of national attention be turned upon it. Let us see this Virginia campaign exposed to full view. It is a fair fight. Old issues are laid aside. The candidates on both sides served in the Confederate army. Thousands and tens of thousands of Union men are working for John S. Wise. It is such a political contest as, if fairly treated, helps to raise politics out of the sectional rut. But if it is to be nothing but a public demonstration of political interest, to be closed by a dastardly piece of fraudulent work in counting the votes, it will be an actual calamity to the nation. We say again, "Turn the light upon Virginia!"

IN Boston Mr. Blaine's friends have started a new daily, the *State*, under the editorship of a Know-nothing politician. This movement seems open to criticism. It is true that Boston has but one morning Republican newspaper. There may be room for another, but hardly for one to press such an issue as the renomination of the candidate of 1884. We have not changed our estimate of the accusations brought against Mr. Blaine. We believe he was treated most unfairly by a large proportion of the bolters, and that the charges against him were used to cover other motives in multitudes of cases. But the Republican party does not exist for the "vindication" of any public man, great or small. Mr. Blaine's vindication must be left to history, and his friends will leave it there, we have no doubt, with full confidence. Governor Long said as much as this in his speech at the Essex Club: "It has come to a pass where we Republicans cannot meet without being tormented with not daring to refer to Blaine and Logan, unless we shout their names every five minutes. I am not afraid to refer to them. I was not for Mr. Blaine's nomination. I do not think he will again be a candidate or that it is well he should be; and in this opinion I presume nobody more cordially shares than he and his friends. But I believe that he should have been elected, not that he or any other individual might be President, but that the Republican party might continue in power."

THE new Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, Mr. Cadwalader, is charged, and we believe with justice, with summoning the subordinate officers of that post separately into his presence, and sharply interrogating them as to their party convictions, and their political future action in case they should be retained. The Boston



*Advertiser* expresses surprise on hearing of this, having understood Mr. Cadwalader to be "a Democrat of the better sort." What may be implied by "better sort" is of course open to question; but if it means anything inconsistent with strict and narrow partisanship it would seem to be misplaced. The Senate will do well, we think, to inquire into the details of these inquisitory interviews.

OUR attention is called, apparently "by authority," to the expressions of Governor Pattison in his inaugural address, and in his messages of 1883 and 1884, in favor of legislative enforcement of the XVth article, (the railroad provisions), of the new Constitution. These expressions, we are bound to say, do not permit the precise language used by *THE AMERICAN* of September 5th, to the effect that "the Governor had not" paid attention to the "constitutional requirements in the matter of railroad regulation," and we modify so much of our comment upon the negligence of the Democratic party in this particular as applied to him. The non-action of the House of Representatives at the sessions when it was Democratic, stands as a different and separate statement.

#### SUNDAY LABOR.

IN the recent report of the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics, there is an elaborate account of the development of Sunday labor in that commonwealth. New England is a district in which the weekly day of rest is observed more generally than in the great majority of our commonwealths. The old Puritan tradition clings to its people, and when one has been brought up in the atmosphere of strict observance of Sunday, no change of theory or principle will make him at ease in breaking the tradition. The whole face of nature and of society, the sounds and sights which greet his ear even in the solitudes of the country, will all wear a different appearance on Sunday from any other day. He will have qualms of feeling, if not of conscience, in following any rule but that of his early training. In this way the tradition of a stricter Sunday transmits itself in spite of new theories, and people who have no reason to give for disliking laxity, will either avoid it or be made very uncomfortable by it. We are not surprised to learn that most forms of Sunday labor are of very recent origin, and that after deducting household servants and sailors, who cannot be released from Sunday work, there is but eight per cent. of the labor in the state that does not enjoy a week of rest. In other states the percentage must be much greater, and increasing. Of late years there has been a pressure of opinion in the direction of diminishing the difference between Sunday and other days, with the result that one class after another has been robbed of the day of rest. Nowhere has there been any effort to see where the change in our methods enables a release of any class of workers. We still demand Sunday mails, although the rise of the telegraph system makes them much less necessary. Our railroads not only run passenger trains on Sunday, but freight trains loaded with lumber, coal and other goods which would lose nothing by waiting. Along the whole line of employments which minister to the public convenience, our pressure for Sunday accommodations has been steady and irresistible. Should it continue so, the time cannot be distant when the general example of a public demand will encourage capital to demand of labor seven days work to the week, whenever business is in a condition which seems to make this profitable.

It is not in what is called a religious interest that we deprecate any such change as this. Least of all is it in any ecclesiastical interest. Sunday has suffered greatly at the hands of the churches, and through being taken under their patronage. It is not a church institution in any sense but that of being used and often abused for their convenience. It is a state institution first of all. It was given to a nation and not to a church at Sinai. It owes its validity to civil enactment, which has in view the national well-being. The churches could do without it; the State cannot. It is necessary to the health, the sanity, the physical and social welfare of the whole community. It becomes more so with every in-

crease in what Mr. Carey calls "the rapidity of societary circulation." The French revolutionists thought one rest day in ten enough. Alexander von Humboldt found their arrangement of decades intolerable, and France fell back on Sunday by common consent, when the Reign of Terror ended. The Greeks and Romans adopted the day very generally from the Jews, without any recognition from the Civil Law until the time of Constantine and the establishment of christianity. Japan is signaling her advent into the number of civilized nations by substituting the western Sunday for the three rest days a month of the old calendar. Less than one day in seven does not meet the needs of our civilized hurry through life. Perhaps the time will come, if it has not come already, when one day in seven will be found too little, and when an additional half day of rest may be intercalated with advantage into the middle of each week. All that is a question of expediency, and is for the State to settle. This is one of the questions which fall to it because no less or less material authority can settle them. No other power can suffice to bid the whole machinery of society stop, and the overstrained energies of brain and muscle find recuperation in a social cessation of ordinary activity. This is part of its function as the supreme guardian of the health and sanity of the people.

We have no quarrel with any who insist that the truest and deepest rest is found by the diversion of our energies from the things of time and sense to the realities which lie deeper and rise higher than these do. But Sunday exists for those who do not take this view of the matter, as well as for those who do. It is not a church day, but a rest day, and is used to its true end by any one who gets rest out of it, even though the rest be not the highest. And it is abused by any one who makes it a day of religious toil and burden, however excellent his intention. It was made for man, not man for it, as the highest authority reminds us. It was made to keep us free men, sober men, sane men, strong men. We will be none of these if it degenerate in our use of it into a day of artificial excitements, of ecclesiastical hurry, of self-imposed burdens of observance and labor, which leave us tired and worn at the opening of a fresh week of toil.

Let us lift up the day, then, into the place of just honor which belongs to a social benefactor. And let us all,—whether religious or irreligious—guard it jealously against the encroachments alike of secular greed and of toilsome religiosity.

#### PHILADELPHIA NOMINATIONS.

THE steady adherence of Philadelphia to the Republican party is the result of national rather than local influences. Since 1860 the city has been staunchly a Unionist community, and it has always been the centre of Protection principles. These circumstances hold it firm in the support of the organization which maintained the Union, which inclines to a firm nationality, and which holds the shield in front of home industries.

If it had been otherwise, Philadelphia's local politics would have been much less certain, for it has been a common thing for the Republicans to make nominations which have tried the party's strength. Presuming on its loyalty to the national principles and policy, the municipal politicians have put forward candidates for its support who have been, again and again, decidedly unfit or unsuitable. In a good many cases, especially during the era of the Committee of One Hundred, the popular disapproval took shape sufficiently to defeat these candidates, the Democratic party having profited by its opportunities, and offered the alternative of electing a competent and locally unobjectionable man. It may be said, indeed, that the drill and discipline which the Philadelphia Democrats have received, within the past fifteen years, through the demands made upon them for decent candidates in order to deserve the independent vote, have materially influenced their political character.

The nominations just now made for the city offices by the Republicans present an instance of the old sort. Mr. Rowan, for Sheriff, is objected to by many Republicans. He is one of those

who are strong with thick-and-thin partisans, and weak with more considerate people. In 1876, while in Philadelphia Mr. Hayes had 15,030 majority for President, a Democrat beat Mr. Rowan for Sheriff by 7,264 majority. Yet his friends have responded now to his demand for a "vindication," and in the face of wiser counsel, the party is to undergo the strain of the effort to elect him. It is a strain of a most needless sort. Philadelphia is not in debt to this local politician, nor is the Republican party. Scores of excellent and worthy men could have been named for the place, in whose behalf a full vote of this largely dominant organization could have been given cheerfully,—as it will be for Judge Biddle, and we presume for General Kinsey, and Mr. Bell,—but the unfortunate decision was made to do, not that which was natural, sensible, and fit, but the reverse,—that which at once raises up difficulty, causes complaint, and stimulates opposition.

At this moment, the Republicans of Philadelphia can ill afford to give away any part of their strength. Their victorious opponents are getting in the national "spoils." What remains in the possession of the party of Lincoln, and Grant, and Garfield is the local honor and influence. If it be proposed to give important parts of this also to Mr. Randall and his following, it shows wonderful magnanimity, to say the least. It might have been presumed that when they found the Democracy fortifying themselves in the Custom House, the Mint, and the office of Internal Revenue, Republican conventions would not hasten to invite them into the Sheriff's offices also.

#### SILVER IN ENGLAND.

THE silver people in the far west decline to believe that a suspension of our coinage of silver would put any such pressure upon the mono-metallic nations as would tend to the general re-monetization of that metal. Mr. Morton Frewen writes to *The Pall Mall Gazette*: "There is no question of the day of the same importance to England as is the question of the future of silver. We in England require to know betimes what action Congress will take on this issue. A fall of twelve pence in the price of the silver ounce has contracted the Imperial revenue of India to the extent of some £6,000,000 sterling, and, far worse than even this, has absolutely dislocated our commercial relations with all those nations that use silver. What then might not be the effect of the demonetization of silver by a country of the commercial importance of the United States? Surely the prospect of the sale of \$200,000,000 at bullion value, and the cessation of all demand for silver in the States, must suggest such a financial disaster as the age has not witnessed—a disaster that by effecting an immense fresh appreciation of gold would lead to widespread repudiation of debts, which England, the great creditor nation, would be the first to feel."

The value of the testimony as to England's dependence upon our action is diminished by Mr. Frewen's failure to appreciate the exact proposal made as a change in our national policy. Nobody in America is rash enough to advocate a demonetization of silver, or the sale of our standard dollars at par value. We do not propose to inflict wholesale disaster on the commercial world, but only to stop adding to the amount of our legal tender silver currency, and thus effect such an addition to the embarrassments of England, India and Germany as will force the abandonment of the single gold standard. And Mr. Frewen shows that even this step would put England and her Indian Empire in a position of extreme and well deserved difficulty.

#### SEPTEMBER MEETINGS IN SARATOGA.

THE second week in September was marked in Saratoga by the meeting of two associations of national import and the organization of a third. The National Social Science Association began its sessions on the seventh and continued them through the week. Philadelphia was represented on the programme by three papers. Two of them were by Prof. James, and dealt with instruction in

social and political science in our colleges, and the new city charter of Philadelphia. The first paper, in which the desirability of special schools of political science was warmly urged, excited considerable discussion, in the course of which ex-President White of Cornell and his successor in the office of the presidency, Dr. C. K. Adams, both expressed their hearty approval of the sentiments of the paper. The second paper which, aside from the special subject, contained some general considerations on the nature and method of local government, aroused, as was natural, a keen debate in which a great variety of opinion was expressed. The general opinion seemed to be that the best way to check the abuses in local administration is to limit the amount of money which may be raised by taxation. Mr. James called attention to the fact that so long as we hand over to local committees such a variety of functions it is unsafe to do this. We entrust to the community the performance of general as well as local functions. They must provide for the support of education as well as the supply of water. If we say to these communities, "You may not raise more than a fixed sum for public purposes, but you may distribute this sum as you please among general and local objects," we should find that the latter will be well cared for and the former neglected. The result of such a course will inevitably be an extension of the sphere of state as opposed to local action. This may be advantageous or not, but we must at least look the facts squarely in the face. The third paper from Philadelphia was by Dr. Wayland, and was a strong presentation of the claims of the general public to consideration in the great struggle of labor *vs.* capital. We ordinarily talk as if the laborers and capitalists were the only parties interested in a strike and as if they could be safely enough allowed to fight out the problem alone. As a matter of fact, the interest of third parties in the struggle is a very great one, and it is unsafe to leave this interest out of consideration as it may become necessary for it to interfere to secure its own rights. An unusual amount of time and attention was devoted to the discussion of the labor question, there being no less than three other papers devoted to its various aspects.

The American Historical Association held its first regular meeting since its organization a year ago. Its programme was very full, and its managers had the bad taste to arrange its sessions so as to conflict with the meetings of the Social Science Association.

There were some very interesting papers and discussions, and some which were not very interesting. Several of the papers seemed almost trivial, and gave evidence of nothing whatever except that their authors were engaged in something which they called the study of history. Other papers showed that their authors were getting a good discipline in the work of historical investigation. It looked indeed as if certain men had taken advantage of the power in their hands for the purpose of showing how excellently they could teach history, as shown by the work of their pupils. This is not in itself an unworthy purpose, but it should not be allowed such free play in the work of a society with such ambitious ends in view as those of the American Historical Association. After all deductions, however, a residuum of good work remains amply sufficient to show that a bright future is in store for this society.

One of the most interesting events of the week was the formation by a number of the younger economists in the country of the American Economic Association. Gen. Francis A. Walker, the well known director of the census, appears as President of the Association, and Professor James, of our own University, is one of the Vice-Presidents.

It has long been evident that the reaction against the old-fashioned orthodox political economy of the Ricardo-Mill school which began in Germany some fifteen years ago and has become general within a recent period in England, was already beginning to work in America. The purely *a priori*, intensely abstract method of reasoning which characterized the English school has long gone out of date in every other field, and even in the realm of theology has been superseded by a method more in sympathy with our modern ideas. It is high time that it should also disappear from economics. That this is now destined to be the case must be clearly evident to all who are following the course of thought in this field. The article on Political Economy in the new *Encyclopædia Britannica* is ample evidence of the change which has taken place in England. The organization of this society proves that the change has come in America.

The American Economic Association seems to be primarily an academic organization, since of the twenty-one members of the council, seventeen are connected with colleges and universities. The following institutions are represented in its board of officers: Massachusetts Institution of Technology, University of Michigan, Cornell, Pennsylvania, Smith College, Johns Hopkins and Columbia. Its objects are primarily the encouragement of economic research, the publication of economic monographs, encouragement of perfect freedom in economic discussion, and the establishment



of a bureau of information to assist persons in their economic studies.

The attitude of the Association toward theoretical and practical political economy is indicated in its statement of principles. It is a vigorous protest against the doctrine of *laissez-faire* as preached by Herbert Spencer and his economic disciples in this country. The names of the council guarantee that some vigorous aggressive work may be expected. Walker of Boston, Andrews of Brown University, Adams of Michigan and Cornell, Clark of Smith College, Coman of Wellesley, Wright of the U. S. Bureau of Statistics, Canfield of Kansas, Johnston of Princeton, Ely of Johns Hopkins, James of Pennsylvania, are representative names. Any one may become a member of the association by the payment of an annual fee. Dr. F. R. Seligman, 26 West 34th St., New York City, is treasurer, and will receive names and fees.

The plan of organization is somewhat peculiar, and promises good results. A series of questions are selected for investigation during the year and referred to special committees with directions to report. Among the topics selected for the next meeting are the following:

- (1) Employment of women in factories.
- (2) Effect of half-time working on laborers.
- (3) Silver question.
- (4) Income from public works as an element of local finance.
- (5) National railroad commissions.
- (6) Relation of local to general government.

The names of the men on these committees will be shortly announced. The plan is to have a special report to the council which will discuss the report, and in case of dissatisfaction will refer it to the committee again with the request that the subject be more thoroughly considered. When the council is satisfied that the report as worked over constitutes a really valuable contribution to the subject, it will then order it to be published at the expense of the Association. Publication by order of the council would not of course imply that the views presented are endorsed either individually or collectively by the Association, but simply that the report is worthy of consideration by thinkers on these subjects.

#### ELECTIVE STUDIES AT BROWN.

PRESIDENT Robinson of Brown University has stirred up once more the question of elective studies by his annual report in which he favors their introduction into that venerable institution. Philadelphians have an interest in Brown University, as it was established by the Baptists of Philadelphia quite as much as by those of New England. The early Baptists were not very zealous for the higher education of their people, or even of their ministers. The denomination had existed 125 years in this country before it took steps to organize its first college. Of late years it has done much to make up for this early neglect, but none of its recent institutions have enjoyed the prosperity and prestige that have fallen to its first,—Brown University. Heretofore it has been regarded as a representative of the conservative wing in the educational army. But the new president seems to have caught the spirit of innovation, and proposes an advance movement. He believes in classical education, but he also believes that our colleges must take account of those who have no taste for such studies and no time to spend on them. He does not propose a fully developed elective system like that of Harvard, but he wants to move in that direction.

There seems to us to be no middle ground between the old education of the early American colleges, and a fully developed system of electives. The fault in the great majority of our universities is that they are trying to compromise between the two. The old college system was a good one; we might have done worse than stand by it. Its ideal was not knowledge but discipline; by mathematics it disciplined the reason and by linguistic studies the judgment. It sent out its graduates not knowing everything nor supposing that they did, but with their powers for the acquisition of any kind of knowledge developed to an extent that made a college education felt in every walk of life. It trained strong men.

The system has broken down in most places under the demand that our young men shall be taught things directly useful to them in their practical career. For half a century it has been assumed that certain branches of physical and natural science are "useful studies," for no reason that we can discover. The theory of sound no more helps a man to earn a living than does metaphysics or Greek. Hydraulics no more fits a man to serve the public in any capacity than does rhetoric, and perhaps even less. But science is "practical" and letters are not so, in the enlightened public opinion of this nineteenth century. So science has been crowding out letters. But the field of science is so great that every attempt to do justice to it in a college course results in overcrowding the

course with a multitude of studies. The trouble has been still worse when the attempt has been made to keep Greek and Latin in anything like their old position of honor. And there has been no such gain from the change as has been expected. Scientific studies are disciplinary only when conducted by the methods of original research. Science learned from a book or poured into the passive mind by a lecturer has very little educational value.

The elective system is one outcome of the failure to cover the field of science in our colleges. Having given up the proper work of education in great measure, and undertaken an utterly impracticable task instead, it is now necessary to save the lives and health of our students by giving them their choice of a limited field of study instead of trying to carry them over it all. It is a final abandonment of the old ideal of a body of knowledge common to all educated men. It substitutes the specialist for the scholar.

#### WEEKLY NOTES.

THE August number of the Journal of the Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland contains a series of interesting papers and discussions on the social characteristics of the Jews. The first paper is by Dr. A. Neubauer, who takes the ground that as proselytism has been continually taking place, a statement that biblical and extra-biblical sources prove, the Jews are no longer a pure race, and no Jewish type exists. Dr. Neubauer's argument is purely historical and is pretty well overthrown by the exhaustive treatment of the subject presented by Mr. J. Jacobs. To go into detail would be impossible, but it is not uninteresting to know that Mr. Jacob's work has been carried on with the best methods that anthropology has developed. Composite photography, in the shape of types proved by Mr. Galton by an indiscriminate selection of boys in the Jews' free schools of London, is invoked and with a surprising result. The argument concerning proselytism is upset in the first place by the remark that in ancient times the intermarriage was generally with other Semitic tribes, who are of essentially the same stock; and secondly that intermarriage between Jews and Gentiles of the Aryan stock prove singularly infertile. From careful registers which have been kept in Germany for the past fifteen years it is conclusively shown that the children of mixed marriages between Jews and Gentiles are not as numerous, in nearly the ratio of one to four, as in the case of pure blood on both sides. Jews are shorter than most European races, longer lived, have more births and fewer marriages proportionately, have more poor than the people among whom they live, have a larger proportion of red-haired people than any nation in Europe, and have more idiots, insane, deaf mutes and color blind. All these latter qualities however are thought to be purely secondary, the result of living in the Ghetto. That they have more insane is ascribed to the fact that they invariably live in cities, where insanity is more prevalent than in the rural districts. The greater prevalence of deaf-muteism, Mr. Jacobs suggests, may be due to the fact that cousins so frequently intermarry, and he calls for an investigation of the subject. We would call his attention to the fact that Prof. Alexander Graham Bell has published an exhaustive paper on the subject, and that Mr. Jacobs' suggestion is materially strengthened by Prof. Bell's investigation. Red hair is however considered a primary quality and is regarded as the complement of black. Mr. Jacobs did not believe that Jews were specially exempt from phthisis, though this statement was disputed by several physicians present. The type obtained from the composite does not differ from the Jewish faces preserved upon the Assyrian sculptures. The Falashas (black Jews of Ethiopia) do not show the Jewish type, and are merely Jews in religion, but not by descent.

The whole investigation is of the utmost interest, and by its help the vexed questions as to the relations of the Jews, of the Daggatouns (a people of the African desert), the Afghans, the so-called Jews of China and India, and lastly of the American Indians, who were for several centuries believed to be the lost tribes, may be satisfactorily settled.

\* \* \*

A MR. McCORMICK, on Pelle Island, Canada, has been fined for practising medicine among the residents of that island, because he was not a registered doctor, although he held a medical degree from an American college. Some of our contemporaries reflect very severely on this penalty. For our part we think it just. We assume that his diploma was regular, and not one obtained *in absentia* from Dr. Buchanan. We recognize the fact that the 400 inhabitants of Pelle Island had no other physician nearer than fifteen miles. Is it not extremely probable that Mr. McCormick's unauthorized and irresponsible practice was the very reason why no other doctor had settled in the island? Four hundred persons are quite enough for the support of a physician; we have about one to each eleven families in this country. That Mr. McCormick was not living by his practice was the greater reason for his not

practicing at all. He was teaching the islanders to rely upon him to an extent to which his business would not have permitted him to respond if there had come a time when the sickness among the population has risen above the average. The law is just, and the punishment just, even though the accused incurred it by well intended acts of neighborly kindness.

#### LABOR.

**S**TRONG sister of Content, broad-browed with peace,  
Sleep cometh ere thy rustling footsteps cease.  
Thy kindly touch hath often seemed severe;  
Beneath straight brows thy eyes look stern and clear;  
But that touch leads us on, with guidings sure,  
To where the narrow pathways are secure;  
Beneath thy glance those visions fade away  
That have beset the morbid idler's day;  
And when at night thy presence is withdrawn  
Most soothing slumbers close our eyes till dawn.

KATHARINE PYLE.

#### PATRICK BRANWELL BRONTË.

LONDON, September 1st, 1885.

**A** WORK is promised from the London press early in the forthcoming book-season, which, on account of its subject and of some special circumstances, may have more than ordinary interest. It is a contribution to Brontë biography from the pen of Mr. Francis A. Leyland, who is expected to throw some new light upon the story of the Brontë family, and especially upon the life of that unfortunate member of it, Patrick Branwell Brontë, the brother of Currer, Ellis, and Acton Bell. Readers of the literature of the Brontës cannot forget this brother, who has occupied a prominent, and by no means enviable place in nearly all the books written upon the three sisters. It is believed now, however, that serious errors have been made by several writers in dealing with his story, and that misconceptions of circumstances have led them to distort his character, which it is the purpose of the book to represent properly.

Mrs. Gaskell, indeed, in her "Life of Charlotte Brontë," published in 1857, drew a very sombre picture of Branwell—for so his family called him—and was moved to no small indignation in censuring his conduct. He was a very prominent feature in her book, for she was alive to his genius and to his strong personality, and has sketched him very picturesquely in her view of the circumstances of the Brontë sisters. In fact, according to Mr. Leyland's theory, he was the sombre background intended to throw up and make plain the figures of Charlotte, Emily, and Anne. Branwell Brontë was born in 1817 at Thornton, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, the only son of his father, the Rev. Patrick Brontë. Mrs. Gaskell speaks of him as "a boy of remarkable promise, and, in some ways, of extraordinary precocity of talent," but, even at this early period, she finds that the companionship of the lads of Haworth, whither his father had removed, was telling harmfully upon him. She says he was very clever, no doubt, and perhaps, to begin with, the greatest genius of that rare family, as his father and sisters were quick to perceive. He certainly was a very remarkable young man, as is testified by such a fact as that he had the extraordinary power of writing two letters at the same time, one with each hand. It was supposed that his special talent lay in the direction of art, and a proposal was made that he should be placed at the Royal Academy: he longed, perhaps, says Mrs. Gaskell, to visit "Babylon the great." At this time, according to the biographer, he was filled with extraordinary gifts, and had a wondrous power of attracting and dazzling those with whom he came into contact. However, his design of becoming an artist came to nothing, and Mrs. Gaskell laments that instead he developed into the hero of a village circle, and the luminary of a village inn. I need not touch upon the other incidents of his career that preceded the grand catastrophe, recorded by Charlotte's biographer, which moved her anger so much. He went, she says, as tutor to the family of a wealthy gentleman, and, when he had been there some time, it was noticed that he was changed; he had become excitable, erratic and uncertain in his behaviour; he was moody at times, and accused himself of blackest guilt. At last the cause came out; he was dismissed; he had become passionately attached to the wife of his employer, who had beguiled him; she had even offered to elope with him, which he had refused. At last, says Mrs. Gaskell, the lady's husband died; but she cast poor Branwell off in the midst of his hope, and left him to die in misery and degradation; and he dragged two sisters with him, Emily and Anne, in shame to the grave. Already, it is implied, he had inspired the former with the tragedy, and had given her the deepest shadows of "Wuthering Heights," while to the latter he had sat

for the portrait of the dissolute Huntingdon. To this picture Mrs. Gaskell added a lament for talents abused, and she had much to say about the wickedness of woman. These statements, involving as they did the gravest charges against people then living, gave wide offence, and in subsequent editions of the "Life of Charlotte Brontë" they were withdrawn, along with others touching very unfavorably on the character of Branwell's father. However, though withdrawn, they were kept in sight, and people still felt that a perpetual gloom had shrouded the lives and writings of the Brontë sisters.

Mrs. Gaskell's book had been circulating in its curtailed form for many years—a most pleasant and artistic biography, admired by all and questioned only by a few—and had given to the world a certain conception of the life of its subject, when, in September 1876, Mr. Wemyss Reid published in *Macmillan* the first part of his "Charlotte Brontë, a Monograph," in which he maintained that Mrs. Gaskell, with the passion of a true artist and the ability of a practised writer, had lent every circumstance to her own conception of facts, a conception which he held to be false. Mr. Reid's chief point was that Branwell Brontë and his tragedy did not form the turning point in Charlotte's life, but that, during her stay in Brussels, she had an experience of the heart which gave life a new meaning to her. In short, he says, Lucy Snowe is the truest portrait of herself which Charlotte has left behind her. Although this writer relieves Branwell from the charge of having rendered gloomy his sisters' life, the unhappy brother does not escape the flail; and poor old Mr. Brontë has charges heaped upon his head, which Mrs. Gaskell had been compelled to withdraw.

The next material contributed to Brontë biography was a life of Emily, which Miss A. Mary F. Robinson published in 1883, a book in which Branwell does, indeed, occupy a most prominent position, and is condemned throughout; for, with a view very similar to Mrs. Gaskell's, the new writer believes the brother to have cast the gloom upon Emily's life, and she reprints and amplifies the statement which Mrs. Gaskell had been obliged to omit. Her book, Miss Robinson says, is the "sad and necessary record" of Branwell's shames and sorrows, the crimes and violence of the *dramatis personæ* of "Wuthering Heights" are but "reflected from the passion and sorrow that darkened Emily's home." The writer of Emily's life goes beyond previous authors by depriving Branwell, in her work, of the genius and mental power which before had never been doubted, and which the sisters themselves always believed him to possess. Hence, in this volume, Branwell appears as the brother "of set purpose, drinking himself to death out of furious thwarted passion for a mistress that he might not marry," and is considerably belabored in consequence. Miss Robinson glances contemptuously, and with some indignation, at a statement which one or two writers had made that they knew Branwell had himself written a portion of "Wuthering Heights," for she believes him incapable of anything so good. He is in part, she says, the subject of it, but not the author. The issue of the life of Emily Brontë led Mr. Swinburne, in the *Athenæum* of June 16th, 1883, to publish a note in which, following Miss Robinson's lines, and leaning on her facts, he speaks of Branwell as a "lamentable and contemptible caitiff," as a "violent weakling in love and in disgrace," of his misery as "bitter, narrow and ignoble," and of his ruin as "pitiful."

It is surprising that a book should be promised which shall set this brother in a comparatively favorable light, and combat some of the charges that have been made against him, while, at the same time, it attempts to show that his genius and literary ability was quite equal to his sisters'! Already, however, certain of those who knew Branwell had protested against the injustice which they alleged had been done to his memory, and had told, in periodical publications, what they knew of his intellectual character. Among these was Mr. G. S. Phillips—"January Searle"—who had some very interesting reminiscences, and Mr. F. H. Grundy, who knew Branwell at one time very well. The latter writer seems, however, to have done more harm than good to the memory of "poor, brilliant, gay, moody, moping, wildly excited, miserable Brontë," if one may judge by the use to which Miss Robinson has put his remarks. It was to Mr. Grundy that Branwell said he had written a part of "Wuthering Heights," and "what his sister said bore out the assertion." It is certain that Mr. Brontë and his daughters always believed that Branwell was really the greatest genius of the family; and it may be that some evidence to prove that they were not entirely wrong in their estimate of his power may be forthcoming. At the present time, however, there is no sufficient testimony on this question—no evidence, in fact, whatever, before the public.

Mr. F. A. Leyland, the author of the new book on the Brontës, knew Branwell well; and his brother, J. B. Leyland, a sculptor who died many years ago, was his intimate friend. To the latter, indeed, it seems that Branwell made confidences of his literary



and artistic projects, both verbally and in an extensive correspondence which remains; and he was wont to get the sculptor's opinion on his poetical and other compositions. Personal knowledge and the record of this friendship will then be the authorities for the new volume, which it is believed will contain a good deal of fresh information. The author hopes to be able to explain a number of points not now very well understood, and it is said will be able to contribute something to the question of the authorship of "Wuthering Heights." He says, however, that it is not his intention to endeavor to remove from Branwell the blame of his actual faults, which, undoubtedly, were many, though even these are not of a hue so black as some have supposed. But it appears that many previous writers have fallen into palpable errors of fact, have taken wild rumors and village scandal as the record of actual circumstances, as can be proved, and have dealt with chronology somewhat roughly, so that great injustice has been done to the memory of Branwell. But the announcement that the volume will contain a considerable quantity of unknown poetry by the brother of Charlotte Brontë, sonnets, lyric and descriptive pieces, chiefly the reflection of his shadowed career, is, perhaps, of greater interest. With these the public will have an opportunity of judging for themselves what is the real place of Branwell as a writer, and it will be seen if his sisters over-estimated his power, when as a youth they said, that he was more than equal to themselves. There is, however, no doubt that Charlotte became estranged from her brother, and it seems improbable that she ever saw his later works which are now about to be published. The book alluded to will be brought out by Hurst & Blackett, of London, in October or November.

## REVIEWS.

ENGLISH QUARTERLIES; The Quarterly Review. The Westminster Review.

ANOTHER and a very serious blow has been administered to Lord Macaulay's credit as a historian, by Sir Fitzjames Stephen's recent book, "The Story of Nuncomar and the impeachment of Sir Elijah Impey." Soon after the appearance of Macaulay's famous essay on Warren Hastings, the son of the Chief Justice of Bengal published in reply memoirs of his father. But the book was too incoherent and too deficient in literary force to make any impression on a public bewitched with the essayist's cheap antitheses. Forty-five years later comes a severe professional jurist, who finds time in the leisure hours of a busy life to subject the mass of documents to a searching analysis. He shows that Macaulay misrepresented the whole background, so as to make the trial of Nuncomar an act of retaliation on the part of Warren Hastings for charges brought by Nuncomar, when in truth charges were put forward by Nuncomar, long after the trial was begun, to save his neck by enlisting the anti-Hastings party in his behalf. He represents the excessive penalty of hanging for forgery as doubly unjust because quite unknown to the Hindoos. In fact it had already been pronounced against a Hindoo forger who had been pardoned on the petition of the Hindoos of Calcutta that hitherto they had not known this was the penalty. He represents the evidence as altogether insufficient to convict, when in truth it would have satisfied any ordinary jury. Above all he depicts Impey as playing the rôle of the Jeffreys of Bengal, when in fact he showed, both by the admission and the exclusion of evidence, and by the character of his charge to the jury, a leaning rather to the prisoner's side than to the opposite. It is evident that Macaulay had not recently read the account of the trial when he wrote, and that he permitted his impressions of it in recollection to be perverted by his prepossessions, as in many other instances in his historical works.

The *Quarterly Review* for July contains an admirable summary of what Sir James Stephen has brought to light. The Tory reviewer evidently enjoys the exposure of the Whig historian by a Radical lawyer.

In the course of the review we find these sentences, which cast some light on our own political history: "It is perhaps a fortunate circumstance, that in the eighteenth century there was no opportunity to make any fundamental change in the English Constitution. . . . In that age the first thought of a continental monarch who was anxious to liberalize his government was to introduce into his administration what was called the collegiate system; that is to administer his country by boards and not by individual ministers. This system the rulers of the eighteenth century considered the panacea for all that was evil and oppressive in government. By this means apparently it was sought to remedy the oppressions of the English in India." It is strange that this writer should have failed to notice the instance of the collegiate system of divided responsibility which is furnished by the English "Board of Trade," or, as it at first was called, "the Board of Trade and Plantations." In our own days the collegiate character of the

Board has disappeared; the episcopal and other members of the Board are now mere figure-heads; the work is done by the President, who is a responsible minister, with no aid but that of a body of clerks. In America the system intrenched itself in our municipal governments, and we are now struggling to be rid of it.

The same number of the *Quarterly* contains an admirable essay on Fénelon, based on M. E. de Broglie's admirable book, "Fénelon à Cambrai, 1699-1715." The reviewer does not go so far as does M. O. Douen in denouncing Fénelon as intolerant. But he admits that the legends as to his disapproval of the severities practiced on the French Protestants are mythical. In a document recently discovered Fénelon sketches the plan he would have followed with the Huguenots. He would watch the frontiers to prevent their escape from the kingdom; he would arrest their leaders and send them as hostages into thoroughly Catholic districts; he would prohibit Protestant worship and education and suppress Protestant books; he would use forged letters from the refugees in Holland to break down the credit of the pastors in exile; and he would make them feel that they lived under the shadow of a strong hand, which would strike down every resistance to their conversion. He would use bribes; he would starve them into submission by restraints on trades. This is not the programme of the "dragonnades" but neither is it the proposal of a man who had any respect for the rights of conscience.

As to his general character of mind, he was a man of wonderful versatility, great copiousness and vivacity in writing or speaking, intense devotion to his moral ideals, but deficient in solidity and in masculine grasp. But he sowed the seed of a better future for Europe, by holding up the ideal of a righteous order—however fantastically conceived—in unavoidable contrast to the moral ugliness of the selfish despotisms of his time. Hence the hatred Louis XIV. at once conceived for him, after reading *Télémaque*. "He suddenly found himself gibbeted before an amused and delighted world. Not in the scurrilous invectives of some obscure pamphleteer: to that he was sufficiently inured to despise it. But in the most charming of fables, in the bewitching strains of romance, in the flow of a tender and gracious wisdom which found its way to every heart. And all this by one of his own household, by the teacher to whom he had entrusted the heir to his throne, and whom he had condescended to raise to one of the highest dignities of his kingdom. . . . He saw himself depicted as the *bête noir*, the type of royal folly and selfishness, whose faults of temper and conduct and policy were displayed under transparent disguises as so many warnings to his grandson. It might be Adrastus, or Pygmalion, or Idomeneus, or Sesostris, that was painted in sombre colors; but in them all the demigod of Versailles detected his own portrait, and knew that the whole world detected it too, and shouted with sardonic laughter."

The reviewer is not sufficiently *au fait* with the history of mysticism to describe with accuracy the historical development of the ideas which constitute Fénelon's Quietism. Thus he makes Jan Rusbroek, whom he calls Rusbroc, the great master of German mysticism, and Tauler his disciple. Tauler was an older man than the Fleming, and both were disciples of Master Eckhart.

The *Westminster Review* for July very naturally gives the most space to a review of the biography of its brilliant contributor, George Eliot. It casts some important side lights on her character. Thus it is said she was quite mistaken in wishing for herself some quiet career in which she might spend her days and her strength in womanly service for others. "Her nature was far from being of that kind which can find sufficient happiness in living for another. To speak the language of economists, she was, as regards devotion, much more of a consumer than a producer. No doubt that she could . . . forget herself in ministry to those she loved. All this she could do, but she could not do it long. The self was too massive to be dispelled otherwise than temporarily by the first enthusiasm of sacrifice. Perhaps after all Mme. de Ludwigsdorf was not so far wrong when she said that Miss Evans had more intellect than *morale*. We mean that the intellectual needs were, on the whole, in the ascendant." The reviewer vindicates the essential rightfulness of her marriage with Mr. Lewes, on what we think good grounds, while admitting that on grounds of practical wisdom and expediency much may be said "against unions for which the social sanction cannot be obtained. The penalty of disregarding social laws is certain and severe; the benefit accruing from the transgression must always be contingent and problematic." So great was the strain upon older friendships, that even the Brays wavered for a time.

Her attitude towards praise and blame was characteristic. The former drove her to a kind of self-examination; the latter had a severe effect. "Exalted to the skies, she would castigate herself unmercifully; whisper but one word of criticism, and all her sympathies would instantly contract." Therefore Mr. Lewes praised everything she read to him, and cut out of the notices of

her works anything that would give her "a spiritual chill" before he let her read them. This is not an isolated instance of such sensitiveness in a great artist; it is part ordinarily of the artistic temperament, and a penalty for the possession of great powers. "The head of a man of genius on the shoulders of a highly nervous and sensitive woman—such is the shortest description we can suggest of George Eliot. In this duality lay the secret of her genius and of her foibles."

THE SCARLET LETTER. By Nathaniel Hawthorne. 12mo. Pp. 312. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

This is a very neat edition of the romance which completely established Hawthorne's fame, and which is now an American classic; and considering that the price is but a dollar, it comes surely within the reach of all readers. It has the prefatory notice by Mr. Lathrop, prepared for the "Riverside Edition," and the author's own preface of 1850, in which he signified his inability to change the language of his introductory chapter, "The Custom-House."

And as it would be a work of supererogation indeed to review "The Scarlet Letter" itself, so there is, as it happens, much in this introductory chapter that seems as fresh and as vitally interesting now, as it was in the corresponding time of 1846. Hawthorne's description of his situation as an official fearing removal, though long entertaining an inclination to resign, is very entertaining, and even more interesting is the contribution which the whole chapter makes to our stores concerning the Civil Service question. To be able to put Nathaniel Hawthorne on the stand at this moment, and have him give us testimony pertinent to present questions, must be a happy chance.

Let us look, then, at the Custom-House at Salem, Massachusetts, forty years ago. Hawthorne had been appointed to its charge, as Surveyor, under the direction of the Collector of the Port at Boston, to whose district Salem belonged. The appointment was political; Hawthorne had never served the public in any capacity, and he knew nothing by training or experience of the customs service. President Polk, whom he had supported, put a Whig out to make a place, and put Hawthorne in. The clerks whom he found installed were mostly old men, he tells us, for the Collector was General Miller, physically broken down in 1846, but the same who, as a young man, had in 1814 answered "I'll try, sir!" and rode to the storming of the battery at Lundy's Lane, and this old veteran had become attached to the familiar faces, and had not turned them out. Some, in Hawthorne's opinion were superannuated, and these he procured to be removed. "I must plead guilty," he says, "to the charge of abbreviating the breath of more than one. . . . They were allowed, on my representation, to rest from their arduous labors, and soon afterwards—as if their sole principle of life had been zeal for their country's service, as I verily believe it was—withdrew to a better world."

Which is but saying,—is it not?—that the shock of their removal from the places they had so long filled killed the old men?

As to the other clerks, it was well for them "that the new Surveyor was not a politician. . . . Had it been otherwise, —had an active politician been put into this influential post, to assume the easy task of making head against a Whig Collector whose infirmities withheld him from the personal administration of his office,—hardly a man of the old corps would have drawn the breath of official life, within a month after the exterminating angel had come up the Custom House steps. According to the received code in such matters it would have been nothing short of duty in a politician to bring every one of these white heads under the axe of the guillotine."

Some of the force, he says, were "men in their strength and prime, of marked ability and energy, and altogether superior to the sluggish and dependent mode of life on which their evil stars had cast them." Then there was the old Inspector, the son of a Revolutionary soldier, and one who had passed a life-time in this place. His traits are not described in the language of compliment, and it is no wonder that he took offence when he saw the description in print. The figure of General Miller Hawthorne sketches respectfully and gently. And one more officer he describes, "the observation of whose character gave me a new idea of talent. His gifts were emphatically those of a man of business; prompt, acute, clear-minded; with an eye that saw through all perplexities, and faculty of arrangement that made them vanish, as by the waving of an enchanted wand. Bred up from boyhood in the Custom House, it was his proper field of activity. . . . He was indeed the Custom House in himself; or, at all events, the main-spring that kept its variously revolving wheels in motion. . . . The merchants valued him not less than we, his esoteric friends. His integrity was perfect: it was a law of nature with him, rather than a choice or a principle. . . . Here, in a word, I had met with a person thoroughly adapted to the situation which he held."

The question naturally occurs, "Why was not this admirably qualified officer placed in charge of Salem Custom House, instead of the inexperienced outsider? Did the thought ever occur to Hawthorne himself? Apparently not; he does not even suggest it. Yet, though he got the place solely by political usage, and though, as he says, he had been thinking that he ought to and would resign, his removal did not effect him agreeably. He even thought it a hard usage, and the biography by his son grants harsh treatment to one who was said to have been influential in causing it. Hawthorne himself says: "It is essential, in order to a complete estimate of the advantages of official life, to view the incumbent at the incoming of a hostile administration. His position is then one of the most singularly irksome, and, in every contingency, disagreeable, that a wretched mortal can possibly occupy. . . . Unpleasant as was my predicament, I saw much reason to congratulate myself that I was on the losing side, rather than the triumphant one. If, heretofore, I had been none of the warmest of partisans, I began now, at this season of peril and adversity, to be pretty acutely sensible with which party my predilections lay; nor was it without something like regret and shame, that, according to a reasonable calculation of chances, I saw my own prospect of retaining office to be better than those of my Democratic brethren. But who can see an inch into futurity beyond his nose? My own head was the first that fell!"

We gather from all this that Hawthorne felt himself to stand upon a partisan platform, in his official entrance and exit. He was, himself, somewhat slack as a politician, yet to the political company he considered himself as belonging. And it seems that at Salem a permanency of tenure had been the rule until he broke in upon it.

THE WILL. A Novel. By Ernst Eckstein. From the German, by Clara Bell. Two Volumes. New York: William S. Gottsberger.

The struggle between idealists and the realists goes on in German fiction, as among the novelists of France, England and America. And yet the lines are not quite so firmly drawn in Germany as we find them in the other countries named. The Germans are so determinedly a sentimental people that the novelist in even his lightest picture of manners is constrained to respect the national characteristic. Thus we find realistic studies with still the sub-touch of romantic "yearning" and melancholy. What that "soul hunger," as the high priests of the faith call it, is, when carried to its extreme limit, as in the novels of Werner, von Hillern Hartman and Marlitt, every one familiar with books knows. It must, we imagine, require the German temperament to thrive on books of that nature as a steady diet. That they are largely read in this country, mainly through Mrs. Wister's excellent translations, we are aware, but their clientele must be drawn from the German element, either directly or with few removes; the American proper can have slight sympathy with these long-drawn and lugubrious literary performances. Very seldom, but now and again, we meet with a German novel showing a lighter touch. Such a one is the elaborate yet still light tale under review. Mr. Eckstein is as near being a realist as the muse of modern German fiction allows. There are many chapters in "The Will" in which the movement is as direct, yet as quaint and frolicsome as the work of the inimitable Fritz Reuter. (By the way, has it ever struck Mr. Gottsberger that he might do a good thing by adding to his admirable list, Reuter's "Little Serene Highness?" This exquisite piece of humor was published in *Littell* years ago but has never been put in book form for English readers.) If the whole of "The Will" was in the vein we have indicated the effect of it, at least to the public to which it is now addressed, would be better. Unfortunately it has its lapses into turgid melodrama, and a considerable section of the book, devoted to the rights and wrongs of socialism, gives plenty of scope for the "soul hunger." All the same, "The Will" is a decidedly clever and agreeable novel. The movement is founded on a promise made by a young man not to break the scales of a package handed him on a death bed, unless he, the receiver, should have exhausted every earthly hope and should find himself in a misery from which there was no possible escape. Bound by this solemn pledge the youth sets out to conquer the world. He has the hardest kind of a time of it and is often inclined to think that the period for opening the mysterious document has arrived, but each time manfully sets to work again. At length he wins a secure place in the hurly-burly, when it also happens, through ways which we need not detail, that the paper is opened, though there is no real need of it. Then it is found that the hero instead of being of obscure lineage is of noble race and vast inheritance. He has however made his own name and fortune which are of more value to him than the fruits of accident or chance. "Will" would be a title coming nearer to the fine temper and inspiration of the book than "The Will," which if not inconsequent is weak.



## SCIENCE.

## CHOLERA, AND DR. FERRAN'S INOCULATIONS.

CHOLERA is not a totally inscrutable disease. In regard to its vital principle, indeed, the medical world is hopelessly at sea, the highest authorities entertaining and advocating diametrically opposite theories; and the unprofessional public has had thrust upon it within the past two years a mass of disquisition which to most persons is simply befogging, and which has, no doubt, contributed to the prevalent impression that cholera is a mystery. But in regard to its mode, time and place of attack, the preventive, and in some degree the remedial treatment to be pursued, we have full and accurate information, easily accessible, much of which is within the comprehension of the ordinary reader, and should be widely disseminated for the untold good it would do in case of a visitation of the epidemic. An excellent contribution to the popular literature on the subject has just been made public in the shape of a compendium of the U. S. Consular Reports from the cholera-stricken districts, of which that from Mr. F. H. Mason, U. S. Consul at Marseilles, who has also a separate paper on the same subject published in the August Consular Reports, is especially clear, full and interesting. Marseilles has enjoyed the unfortunate preëminence of being one of the best places in the world for the study of cholera, having been visited ten times within the past fifty years; and as at the same time the disease has always been treated there with the best medical intelligence, and its methods thoroughly investigated, that city's dictum on the subject may be looked on as authoritative.

In the first place it is now pretty well established that cholera is not directly an infectious or contagious disease, whatever may be the knowledge which future investigations may bring to light concerning its mysterious germ. The poisonous principle contained in the vomit or excreta of one patient is not immediately active but quickly breeds disease germs when conditions favor its development. Hence the danger to physicians and nurses is relatively much smaller than in such directly contagious diseases as small-pox and scarlatina. The idea which prevails in some quarters however that cholera is not communicable, and that attendance on those stricken with it can be performed with immunity is not strictly correct, since the atmosphere of a cholera-hospital, as well as the clothes, furniture and other surroundings, must inevitably become highly charged with nascent germs, which may develop and spread the contagion. It is true that the human body itself appears to be a comparatively ineffective agent in disseminating the disease, clothes, textile materials generally, and especially old rags in bulk being much more dangerous; but the swiftest and surest medium of communication is water. The awful cases where whole districts have become affected simultaneously can almost invariably be traced to water contamination, as where the pilgrims at Hurdwar, India, infected the Ganges by bathing, and those to Mecca the holy well in the same way, the result in each case being the wholesale and appallingly rapid spread of the disease. Secondly, in regard to preventive and ameliorating measures and conditions, it has been proved by experience that good health and perfect hygienic conditions form an almost complete guard against cholera attacks; it strikes for a weak point, and proportions the severity of its seizure to the gravity of the abnormal conditions preëxistent in the system of its victim. Its victims are found almost entirely among those who live under bad hygienic conditions, are imprudent in their eating and drinking, or suffering from chronic disorders of the digestive apparatus; or on the other hand among those who are debilitated and whose mucous surfaces are irritated by excessive alcoholic indulgence. In the prevalence of an epidemic very slight derangements of the vital processes afford a foothold for the scourge, and an ordinary diarrhoea, or the lethargic state produced by overloading the stomach, especially when followed by draughts of ice water, will run within a few hours into the extremest cases. The effect on the system of climatic changes seems also to predispose to the contagion, so that strangers coming to a district where it is epidemic are exposed to extraordinary risks, and fugitives who leave a city in the first stages of an attack should never return until the disease is thoroughly suppressed. Thirdly, in regard to curative measures medical science has had to confess itself baffled. In the preliminary stages of diarrhoea or vomiting the symptoms readily yield to treatment, but when the algid or cold stage has been reached the vital processes have been essentially suppressed, digestion ceases entirely, and the blood, deprived of its watery humors by the drainage of constant discharges, becomes thick, circulates little, and accumulates in the veins and heart, deserting the arteries and lungs. This condition of course closes the channels through which therapeutic remedies act, and the patient can only be left to his fate in the hope that the strength of his constitution may baffle the disease and bring about a reaction. No epidemic of cholera passes without the discovery of some

dozens of infallible remedies, such as the inhalation of oxygen, the injection of various fluids into the veins to restore the normal condition of the blood, the coating of the abdomen with collodion, etc., etc., but the death-rate has shown a serene disregard of these attempts upon its integrity, and an effective cholera remedy is possibly a thing of the future, certainly not of the past or present.

Of the alleged preventive effects of the inoculation of cholera by means of artificially-propagated microbes, introduced into the system by hypodermic injections, it is hardly safe to express a decided opinion, in view of the scanty information which has as yet been received on the subject from the cholera-stricken districts of Spain where it has been extensively tried this summer. The claims which are made for this system by Dr. Ferran, its discoverer, are certainly modest enough to be within bounds. He admits that no protection is afforded until at least five days after inoculation, while the time at which the protective effect ceases is unknown, and at no time does he claim that it confers immunity from the attacks of the disease, but simply lessens the probability of taking it. On the other hand the report of Dr. E. De La Granja, a Spanish physician resident in Boston, who returned to Spain to accompany the official committee of investigation in their researches, throws grave doubts on every part of Dr. Ferran's theory and practice. He alleges that the microbio is an effect, not a cause of cholera; that Dr. Ferran's inoculating liquid contains only sterile *bacilli*, and hence is simply powerless; that no perceptible difference prevails in the death-rate between the inoculated and those who are not, and finally that the hypodermic syringe has been repeatedly made a vehicle for the transmission of septic poisoning, through carelessness in using the same instrument for different persons without cleansing after each operation. This last, of course, is only an objection against the careless and unscientific use of the syringe, and in no way effects the verdict in regard to the intrinsic merit of the operation. The official report of the commission to the Spanish government declared the process to be entirely harmless, and in fact, showing no definite effect; and recommended that the permission to make experiments with the idea of establishing his theory, which was withdrawn on the circulation of reports of the dangers undergone by the subjects thereof, be again granted. It is to be hoped that some solid additions will be made to the stock of scientific knowledge we possess, in the course of these investigations, but charlatany has been rampant within the past year to a degree that tends to produce a skeptical attitude on the subject, and any announced discoveries will be likely to undergo an extremely close scrutiny before scientific men will be willing to place much dependence on them.

## SCIENCE NOTES.

IN the summer of 1883 Lieut. Frederick Schwatka, together with a party of six others, principally from the line and Engineer Corps of the U. S. Army, was detailed to make an exploration of the basin of the Yukon River, Alaska, with the primary purpose of obtaining military information in regard to the native Indians, and the secondary one of becoming acquainted with the topography of the river valley. The Yukon is one of the largest rivers on the North American continent, ranking probably next after the Mississippi and St. Lawrence in extent of territory drained, and with a total length of nearly two thousand miles. It empties into Norton Sound near the middle of the Alaskan peninsula, but after making a change in its general direction nearly corresponding to the southward turn of the coast its upper waters approach nearer and nearer to the sea, and its headwaters are hardly ten miles from the navigable estuaries of the Pacific, being separated from them by the coast range of mountains, here very near the shore. The passes over the mountains have long been monopolized by a tribe of Indians who arrogate to themselves the sole right of trading with the natives of the interior, and who actually carry on their backs, over the steep and rugged mountain passes, the entire amount of manufactured material which is used in the uppon Yukon valley, thus completely isolating the Indians inhabiting it from all intercourse with white men. Lieut. Schwatka hired a band of these trading Indians to carry his effects over the divide, and on reaching the headwaters of the river built a raft, on which he successfully accomplished the feat of drifting 450 miles with the current, through numerous rapids and other obstructions, in spite of the positive assertions of the natives that it was impossible. This brought him to the site of old Fort Selkirk, sacked and burned by the Indians in 1851, to which point the river had been explored upward from the mouth. At this point his narrative, which he gives in a splendidly illustrated article in the September *Century*, breaks off, and we are promised accounts of the further progress of the exploration in a succeeding article.

On the 28th of April, 1884, during a very severe thunderstorm, the monument of the first duke of Sutherland at Lilleshall,

Shropshire, England, was struck and badly injured by lightning. Mr. C. C. Walker, who was near by during the storm, made a careful study of the monument and its surroundings, the results of which are published in the *Quarterly Journal of the Royal Meteorological Society* (January, 1885). The monument stands two hundred feet above the surrounding country, and is built of sandstone in the form of an obelisk. In 1839, six years after its erection, it was so severely damaged by lightning that it had to be taken down and rebuilt. The builder, ignorant of electrical science, fixed on the top, as the apex of the shaft, a pyramid of glass eight inches square at the base, and also inserted pieces of plate-glass six inches wide and thirty inches in length, in grooves cut in the sides of the shaft, thinking, no doubt, that this, being a non-conductor, would prevent a repetition of the accident of 1839. The accident which occurred in 1884 completely destroyed the upper ten feet of the obelisk; and the next nine courses of stone for about fifteen feet were all displaced, and pushed out from the central axis, and were in danger of falling. The platform was broken by the falling stones, large stones on the circumference of the platform displaced, and some of the faces of the sides forced out altogether. The sod round the base of the monument was ploughed up in fifteen grooves three to six inches wide and ten to seventy feet in length, while the grass was scorched brown.

It may not be generally known to those estimable citizens who delight in fulminating anathemas at the architects, contractors and all others concerned in the erection of our tumble-down public buildings, that even Michael Angelo was so far subject to human infirmities when he "rounded Peter's dome" that he underestimated the lateral strain brought upon the "drum" or cylindrical portion, by the superincumbent spheroidal portion, as began to be apparent when the former began to show huge cracks about the year 1681. Nothing was done to strengthen the drum until 1740, when, as the breaches had been constantly increasing, and fears began to be entertained that the whole dome would fall in, a commission of three learned mathematicians was appointed to make a thorough examination and devise a remedy. These gentlemen after an exhaustive inquiry reported that the strain exceeded the normal resisting power by over 1600 tons, and suggested the looping of the drum by massive iron bands as the only remedy. This was a gigantic undertaking in the days when all forgings had to be made by hand, but it was successfully accomplished by the year 1747, and to this day the dome of St. Peters bears an interesting relic of old-time iron forging in the shape of six massive iron bands, whose aggregate weight approaches fifty tons, which have for one hundred and thirty-eight years successfully guarded its integrity.

In a paper read before the A. A. A. S. meeting at Ann Arbor, Mr. C. K. Gilbert gives a description of the course which he has recently traced of an old shoreline of Lake Ontario half way about its basin. From Hamilton, Can., to Sodus, N. Y., it runs parallel to the modern shore. It then turns southward, and deviously outlines a great bay, studded with islands, which occupied the basin of the Oswego River and its branches from Lyons to Rome, and sent a narrow arm to Cayuga Lake. East of Lake Ontario it is once more parallel to the modern shore. The outlet was then at Rome, and the discharge flowed down the Mohawk valley. The plane of the old water-surface is no longer horizontal, but inclines southward, with an average slope of about four feet to the mile, and westward more gently. At Adams Centre, in Jefferson county, it is 65 feet above tide; on the north shore of Oneida Lake, 40; along the Erie canal south of the lake, 36; near Rochester, 35; at Hamilton, 29. It passes beneath the water of Cayuga Lake near its north end. Subsequent to the epoch of this shore-line, the water-surface of Lake Ontario was depressed below its present, as is shown by many of its bays, which occupy valleys wrought by post-glacial stream erosion. Mr. Gilbert's working hypothesis is, that the shore-mark associated with the Rome outlet records an epoch in which the retreating icesheet still occupied the St. Lawrence valley. The northern side of the basin was then relatively depressed; and when the water finally escaped past the ice at the north-east margin of the basin, its surface rapidly fell to a position below the present shore. The existing system of levels has been effected by subsequent crust movements.

As an instance of phenomenal daring the exploration of the coast of Labrador in a simple canoe certainly deserves mention. Yet this is what Mr. C. H. Farnham has successfully accomplished, and has written of in a brace of articles in *Harper's*, the second paper appearing in the current number. Labrador, however interesting it may be to a dilettante summer voyageur, is not a new subject of exploration, and the prominent points here given may be found in ordinary school geographies. The fine illustrations which embellish the article, however, certainly succeed in giving an unusually strong impression of the awful and overpowering blankness of desolation on the rugged coast, and making the in-

fatuation of the few unfortunates who elect to live there seem still more miraculous. The government offers free passage from the coast, and assures work to all who are willing to leave, while the gradual failure of the fisheries, the sole dependence of the inhabitants, constitutes another powerful stimulus towards depopulation. Despite the magnificent displays of the aurora borealis illuminating icebergs, and the glory of the sunsets, life in Labrador can only be regarded as a modified form of burial, and every instinct of humanity demands the removal of its inhabitants to more beneficent climes if possible. One merit Labrador does seem to have a claim to: its bare waste of rock affords a magnificent field for geological study; but it is doubtful if any scientific interest in its exploration is likely, at any time in the near future, to overcome the prime difficulty of climate.

#### ART NOTES.

A VIGOROUS impulse was given by the Centennial Exhibition to what is called art-education in this country, the rather objectionable term including all branches of study in the fine arts and in art applied to industries. The nine years that have elapsed since the centennial have witnessed the establishment of a great many schools devoted to this study, and although most of them would be doing better work if they had more means to do with, yet, on the whole, they are in a fairly prosperous and serviceable condition. It may be said, therefore, in a general way, that the country has art schools enough for the present, and it is probably better worth while to seek to improve those we have than to establish any more. The direction in which improvement is most needed is the elevation of the standard of scholarship, and the encouragement of higher accomplishment in study. To this end the award of prizes for good work is the most effective means that can be adopted. A first prize of importance enough to stimulate the closest possible competition may be regarded as almost a recognized necessity for a properly endowed and well appointed art school. Every school in Europe of the highest grade has such an inducement to offer its best students, and many of them have several awards of different grades for special accomplishments. The first prize usually takes the form of a scholarship, that is, an annual payment of so much money for two to five years, conditioned on a course of study in Rome or in Paris. Of what intense interest to art students are announcements of which the following is an example, clipped from a current French journal:

M. Louis Appian, a son of the well-known landscape painter and etcher, Adolphe Appian, was unanimously awarded the other day the Prix de Paris at the Ecole des Beaux Arts at Lyons. The scholarship is for three years, and the annual allowance during the stay in Paris is 1800f. (\$360.)

Mr. Henry Blackburn, an English lecturer and writer on art, who visited Philadelphia in 1882, has brought from London a collection of water colors and black and white drawings, and is about to put them on exhibition in Boston. He states that the catalogue contains about five hundred numbers; and some idea of their value may be had from the fact that the import duties, if paid, would amount to seven thousand pounds sterling. The duties, however, are not paid, as the pictures are imported in bond for exhibition purposes, under the act of Congress of March 1872. If Mr. Blackburn expects to make money in bringing out this collection he will have to exhibit in all the leading cities, but, so far, there is no intimation given out that he intends so doing.

"There is presented in Atlanta," says the *Constitution* of that city, "a fine opportunity for some good man to immortalize himself. Mr. Sidney Root, superintendent of Grant Park, has had restored to its original proportions Fort Walker, which the Confederate forces relied on as a stronghold against the Federal advance on Atlanta from the east after the battle of the 22nd of July, 1864. The fort crowns the highest point in the park and commands a magnificent view of the city. A peace statue is to be placed in the centre of the fort to symbolize the nobler uses of its second existence. The Capitol contractors have finished a massive pedestal of oolitic stone which has been appropriately carved and is now in place. It awaits a statue of 'Peace.' Who will give it?"

Professor Angeli, of Vienna, has received a commission from Queen Victoria to paint portraits of Princess Beatrice and Prince Battenberg. It was supposed that some of the newly knighted English artists would be honored on this occasion, but Professor Angeli is in special favor with Queen Victoria, having painted two portraits of Her Majesty, and, besides, he is the artist in current fashion with royalty in Europe. The sittings are to be given at Windsor in November.

Artists returning from the country complain more bitterly than ever of the importunity of on-lookers who find some mysterious satisfaction in taking up their time and interrupting their work when sketching out of doors. Simple-hearted country folk and the



children of the rural districts are expected to gratify their natural curiosity, by stopping and staring at a lone artist actually painting a picture, but they rarely annoy the painter, and are polite enough to let him mind his own business. It is their city cousin, the summer tourists and pleasure seekers, who, having left their good manners at home, seem to regard the unfortunate artist who comes in their way as a contributor to their entertainment paid for with their excursion tickets. To crowd about his easel, over his shoulder, badger him with remarks, paw over his material, and plant themselves squarely between him and his subject until the fleeting effect he has waited a week for has disappeared,—these are their legitimate diversions which they are by no means to be deprived of. A friend of Bolton Jones' says that artist in executing a commission for a picture of Mount McGregor and the Drexel cottage, was so pestered and disturbed by the unconscionable excursionists who have been thronging up the mountain all the season, that he was forced to suspend work during the best part of each day while the tourist was abroad, and make up for it as best he could early in the morning. People ought to learn that in taking an artist's time and opportunity, they take his money, his living, his income and possibly his fame and fortune.

The season is at hand for the artists to make up their entries for the autumnal exhibitions and send in their slips for the catalogues. There is one point in this business to which attention should be called for the purpose of suggesting the correction of an error that tends to deprive catalogues of what should be of considerable value. The prices named in the lists are placed at too high figures, especially by the younger painters. There is no objection to a painter, young or old, placing as high valuations on his works as he thinks they are worth, provided he means to stand somewhere near the limits he fixes; but what he thinks they are worth should not be the only guide in fixing those limits—he should also consider what he is willing to take. To mark a picture for an exhibition at \$800, which he would rather sell for \$150 than bring home again, is a mistake. It makes the catalogue meaningless, demoralizes the buyers and ultimately injures the artist. Put the sales figures somewhere near the bottom price and then adhere to them with reasonable fidelity.

A bronze monument to the memory of General J. L. Ridgely has recently been erected in Baltimore, and on Tuesday, 22d inst., will be unveiled with notable ceremonies. As usual, no artist is named in connection with the work, though the names of subscribers to the fund to such amounts as 37 cents and 50 cents are given in full.

James Brown, whose portrait in oil has just been presented to Brown University by his descendant, Mrs. Carrie M. Bajuotti, of Paris, was born in Providence, March 28, 1698, the great-grandson of the Rev. Chad. Brown, who came to America in 1638, and settled at Providence, soon after Roger Williams started the place, his "home lot" comprising what is now the Brown University campus.

Since Alma Tadema's engagement to design a set of furniture for a New York banker, another metropolitan millionaire has employed Sir Frederick Leighton to paint three ceiling panels for him. The Queen gives these great London artists knighthoods and baronetcies, but they are willing to accept dollars from democratic Americans all the same.

It has not been definitely stated where in Boston the proposed statue of William Lloyd Garrison will be placed, but it will either be in West Chester Park or Commonwealth avenue, with a preference for the latter. The city engineer is now engaged in making plans for the pedestal, which is to be of hammered Quincy granite, about ten feet in height. In the statue Mr. Garrison is represented sitting in an easy chair, apparently at peace with the world, the great struggle in which he was a prominent figure having been brought to an end. Beneath the chair lies a file of the *Liberator*, which suggests the iron will of the man in his conflict with slavery, and the strength of his purpose is further shown in the following inscription on the side of the pedestal "I am in earnest; I will not equivocate; I will not excuse; I will not retire a single inch; I will be heard."

A number of bas-reliefs says the *London Standard*, representing allegorical figures, supposed to be of the twelfth century, have been discovered at Paris in the course of excavations made at the Ecole de Medecine. The stones bear Latin inscriptions, and are believed to have belonged to the chapel of the Cordeliers.

Henry Mosler, an American painter who has resided many years abroad, recently returned to New York. His picture, *The Last Sacrament*, took one of the prizes at the Prize Fund Exhibition held last season at the American Art Galleries, and he is the only American as yet who is represented in the collection at the Luxembourg in Paris.

## AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

IT is said that a new volume by Lord Tennyson may be expected to appear shortly.—A new weekly humorous paper modeled upon *Life*, and of the same size and price, is to be started in Albany in October.—Among the Hibbert Lectures to be given in the next two or three years are a course by Prof. Sayce on the Babylonian religion, and one by Dr. E. Hatch on early Christianity.—A volume of "Studies in Shakespeare," by the late Richard Grant White, is coming from the press of Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

A singular freak on the part of the *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* creates much humorous comment in the German press. In a recent Sunday number that paper brought out the first few chapters of a novel entitled "The Broken Pitcher," with the usual heading: "Reprint forbidden." The novel is none other than that written by Heinrich Zschokke, and was first published eighty years ago.

The once famous "Two Years before the Mast," of Richard Henry Dana promises to have a new lease of popularity in the new popular dollar edition.—The new Shakespeare Society, which at first intended to reprint the best Shakespeare quartos, has given up its schemes in favor of Dr. Furnivall's proposal to issue a series of photo-lithographic fac-similes of all the most important quartos, to be executed by Mr. Charles Pretorius of the British Museum.

A well-known Sanskrit scholar, Pandit Tara Nath Tarkavachaspati, recently died at Benares. He was upwards of thirty years a professor in the Calcutta Sanskrit College, and was well known to most of the Sanskrit scholars of Europe. He was the author of many Sanskrit works, including the "Vachospatya Encyclopedia," which he compiled single-handed.

The *Book News* makes a "deadly parallel of portions of Gaboriau's 'Le-rouge Case' and Gibbons' lately published 'Hard Knot,' showing, according to its own statement, that Gibbons' work "is not simply a plagiarism or a case of unconscious cerebration, but a deliberate perpetration of fraud."—Mr. Edwin Pears, under the title "The Fall of Constantinople," is writing that part of the story of history which relates to the Fourth Crusade; Messrs. Longmans & Co. will publish the book.

It was apparently the *Westminster Review* that the *Athenæum* alluded to, without naming it, in saying that "a leading review" was to be issued hereafter as a monthly magazine. The *Publishers' Circular* gives the information concerning the *Westminster*, but it calls the proposed monthly a "reissue," leaving it as yet uncertain whether or not the quarterly form is to be entirely given up.

Under the title of "What I Believe," a somewhat unusual volume, written by Count Leo Tolstoi, is about to be, if it has not already been, published in London by Mr. Elliot Stock. The work (which has already been published in Germany and France, but has been forbidden in Russia) is an exposition of the Christian life in relation to its social aspects and duties, apart from theological teaching and human systems of ecclesiastical government.

The *London Academy* states that Mr. Mowbray Morris succeeds Mr. John Morley as editor of Macmillan's *Magazine*.—Mrs. Ella Wheeler Wilcox, the author of "Poems of Passion" is engaged upon a novel; it is said many will be shocked at some of the subjects discussed.—Dr. William W. Ireland has nearly ready a work entitled "The Blot on the Brain," being studies in psychology and its history. Dr. Ireland labors to prove that Mohammed, Luther, Joan of Arc, Swedenborg, and others who have filled considerable space in public attention, had this blot on the brain, resulting in hallucinations.—The *Chicago Current* "still lives," its present editors stating that "the periodical will go on as usual, without a break in its welcome visits to readers."

The University of Heidelberg is about to acquire possession of the library of the well-known bookseller, the late Mr. Trübner, who was a native of the city. He had purposed presenting the collection to the University on the occasion of its approaching jubilee, but death prevented the fulfilment of his wishes. His widow, however, resolved to carry out her husband's intentions, and the library has gone to Heidelberg. It includes about 120 manuscripts and several thousand printed volumes.

Miss Cleveland is reported as saying that her profits from the volume of Essays thus far amounts to \$7250 and that she expects to make \$25,000 out of it altogether. She will be wiser presently,—even perhaps as relates to the \$7250.—Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney has written another story of New England life, called "Bonnyborough."—P. Blakiston, Son & Co. publish this week a manual of applied medical chemistry, by Lawrence Wolff, M. D., Demonstrator of Chemistry in Jefferson Medical College. It is a description of the methods employed in making analyses and examinations of medicinal agents, human excretion, secretion, etc., poisons, foods, water, air, etc., without elaborate apparatus or expensive processes.

In remarking on the frequency with which American books were reprinted and American authors pirated in England, the *Saturday Review* recently cited "the announcement of an oddly named 'Britannia' series of cheap popular books of which the first eight numbers were all stolen from American authors—and as yet the series only extends to the eighth number." "This," says the N. Y. *Evening Post*, "is far from being the only English series which the American author furnishes forth. In the *Athenæum* there appeared not long ago the advertisement of a certain Rose Library—popular literature of all countries, and a catalogue was given of its twenty-nine numbers, twenty-seven of them being from the pens of American authors.

Mr. F. Marion Crawford is busy with a new romance, the scene being laid in modern Italy.—Maberly's "Print Collector," edited by R. Hoe Jr., is in the press of Dodd, Mead & Co.—Mrs. Admiral Dahlgren has completed a new novel called "Light and Shadows of a Life," which will appear in the *Brooklyn Magazine*.—Bishop Littlejohn's volume of lectures on the Christian ministry is having a large sale in England.

Referring to the various persons in this country who claim to be the novelist who writes under the name "The Duchess," Mr. J. B. Lippincott has just received a letter from the one real and only person entitled to that

distinction, dated at London, and saying: "I authorize you to expose these pretensions. I do not belong to your country, but to Ireland, and have never as yet had the pleasure of visiting America. I hope, however, I shall not have this to say much longer."

Mr. Lawrence Barrett is writing a life of Charlotte Cushman.—Daudet is dramatizing his last novel, "Sapho," in collaboration with Belot.—Carlotta Patti aspires, like her sister Adelina, to make a figure in literature; she has nearly finished a volume called "My Artistic Tour Around the World."—The operatic manager and conductor, Maurice Strakosch, will publish in a few months his personal memoirs, covering many reminiscences of many well-known Americans and Europeans.

Rev. Samuel Longfellow is passing rapidly the sheets of "The Life" of his brother, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, for press. Mr. Samuel Longfellow is also a poet of no mean repute, and it is said that from this cause he has put together the biography of his brother with much feeling, letting the letters and posthumous MSS. of Longfellow tell their own story, simply adding so much new matter as will permit the narrative to read consecutively. After General Grant's memoirs the book promises to be the biography of the season.

Among the new English magazines Longman's is said to be the only one that has been a genuine popular success.—There is a Shakespeare Society in Quincy, Ill., composed of thirty-five young ladies.—The secret of the penny "Nicholas Nickleby" in London is divulged; it was used as the convenient medium of the advertisements of an enterprising Leeds firm.—"Michigan," by Prof. Thomas M. Cooley, is just issuing in Houghton Mifflin & Co.'s "Commonwealth Series."

#### NOTES ON PERIODICALS.

THE *Unitarian Review* for September contains a rather fierce article on Biblical Exegesis and Historical Criticism, by Prof. E. P. Evans. Prof. Evans sees little to admire in the Bible history, and contends that "the modern Jews, who invented drafts and aided in organizing the present system of debentures and government securities, have done more to promote the peace and prosperity and fraternity of nations, than all the acts of their ancestors from Moses to Malachi."

Gen. Grant's third paper in the *Century* war series, a description of the battle of Chattanooga, will appear in the November *Century*. The Wilderness article will be printed in one of the winter numbers.

The new novel which Mr. W. D. Howells is writing for the *Century* will be in lighter vein than "The Rise of Silas Lapham." It treats of a simple-souled, pure-hearted country youth, who comes to Boston with a trashy poem he has written, and with no other visible means of support. Some of the characters in "Silas Lapham" will reappear in the new serial. Mr. Howells has written a story for *St. Nicholas* called "Christmas Every Day," for which his little daughter has furnished humorous illustrations.

*To-Day* is the title of "a Weekly Review of Art, Literature, the Stage, and Society," the publication of which, it is announced, will be begun in New York, October 31, and which will be published by Weston Coyney and edited by Alfred Trumble. A journal with this name was printed in Philadelphia some years ago which merited better fortune than it received. Dio Lewis was the nominal editor, and possibly it was too much of the *Lewis Religio-Medico* that killed Mr. George Maclean's enterprise. The irrepressible Lewis is at it again, we observe, in a projected "magazine" to be called *Dio Lewis's Nuggets*. There are all kinds of nuggets.

#### DRIFT.

"It is entirely untrue," says Monsignor Capel through the *San Francisco Alta*, "that I ever said I am 'going to convert the people of the United States to Romanism.' It is equally untrue that I 'came to America to make converts,' be they, in the elegant, refined diction of the writer from London 'moneyed widows and ancient maidens.' With my solid convictions and firm belief in the truth of Catholicism I would wish to labor for and to see the people of the States and of the whole world in the one holy Catholic church. Still, this is not the motive of my visit. My lectures and discourses have destroyed some of the prejudice against the church, and several persons have in consequence returned to the Mother and Mistress of churches. They do not happen to be 'moneyed widows and ancient maidens,' but the majority of them honorable, truthful men. And in this connection I may say that of those I have ever received into the church, the men and women are about equally balanced in number."

—The royal Prussian domanial administration intend to introduce this spring an arrangement which will certainly prove as advantageous to the producers as to the purchasers of Rhine wine. It is the following: For the approaching spring auction sales of Rheingau cabinet wines, several so-called "cabinet cellars" have been established at Hochheim, Wiesbaden, Eberbach, and Rüdesheim. Every purchaser of a whole, half, or quarter cask of the finer growths of the royal domanial vineyards at the aforesaid auction sales (usual term of payment being six weeks from purchase), will, if the price paid be at least equal to 3,600 marks for the whole cask of 1,200 liters, have the right not only to store the wine in those cellars until it be ready for bottling, free of storage, but also to have it filled, tended, and bottled there, the pieces from the moment of purchase being marked with his private seal. This, like the storage of foreign wines in bonded Government warehouses will be an official guarantee of the purity and authenticity of the wines, to secure which beyond peradventure the administration insists upon compliance with the following conditions: 1. The filling of the casks can only be done with wine bought for that purpose of the administration. 2. The owner may furnish the bottles, if he chooses, but the administration provides the corks, of best quality, with the brand of the Prussian eagle and the inscription, "Royal Prussian Domanial Cellars;" the administration likewise provides the sealing wax in the customary variety of colors, and each bottle will bear the seal as well as the original label of the cellar. 3. The handling of the bottles in the manner and for the purpose prescribed can only be done

by the sworn royal domanial cooper, assisted by his official assistants; and, 4. Of the filling and bottling an official record is to be kept. These regulations, strictly carried out, will henceforth do away with much of the trading in wines of fictitious brands. Honest sellers who have a reputation at stake, and purchasers who want none but original wines, have the guarantee in their own keeping.

—The last report of the United States Consul at Sydney gives some interesting data respecting the tin mines of New South Wales. They were first discovered in 1849, but not worked until 1872, but since that date nearly 90,000 tons of the metal have been exported, the exports last year aggregating 8,683 tons. Twenty years ago the world's product of tin was not over 15,000 tons per annum. Now Australia alone produces two-thirds of that quantity. For a long time Cornwall, England, was the principal source of supply. Then came Bohemia and Saxony, but now the bulk of the supply comes from the Malacca Peninsula and Australia. Some years ago the price of tin in London was from \$650 to \$750 per ton. A few months ago it fell as low as \$398, with a downward tendency. At the time of preparing this report the "Pyramid" brand of ingots sold at \$369.41 in the Sydney market, and some sales had been made at even lower figures. Mr. Griffin says that at \$340 per ton many of the mines in New South Wales would have to close. The tin deposits of New South Wales are estimated to cover an area of 5,440,000 acres, but the territory is supposed to be much larger, as new discoveries are constantly being made in unexpected localities. There are two distinct drifts of alluvial tin in the colony. The richest mines are located on Vegetable Creek, in the New England district, 380 miles from Sydney, where 50 tin-bearing lodes have been opened, most of which are, of course, small. In several instances the American diamond drill was successfully used. There are about 6,000 people employed in the tin mines of the colony, including 4,000 in the New England district, of which more than one-half are Chinese. The miners are worked by tribute and by wages. The former system appears to be the most popular.

—Of the 776 periodicals published in Russia in 1883, 6 date back to the preceding century. Of the Government organs the majority date from 1838. One-fifth of the entire provincial press dates from 1881. The new era which Alexander II. opened after the Crimean war is the real creator of the Russian press, and at the same time gave it a sudden and unexpected importance; whereas formerly not only every decision but every incentive issued from the highest quarters in St. Petersburg. The press has now become a power, although its influence far surpasses its value. The Russians, indeed, possess an excellent talent for ephemeral literature, both with regard to style and money; but as quick and decided as is the flow of thought and expression, so uncertain and unreliable are the aims and ideas of the majority of those publicists. One can count with certainty to-day or to-morrow on but one thing, and that is the opposition to and criticism of all existing conditions. The Government has means enough to worry and suppress the papers, but few, if any, to manage them. Although it prohibits the discussion of the wide subjects of church and state, and from time to time certain topics of the day, it is unable to prevent them being skillfully paraphrased, or the sensation-loving scribe, driven from the stream of internal state life, from venturing on the sea of high politics and exciting—often from interested motives—the national susceptibility, and creating a tension of feeling which doubles the sale of their journals. This position of the press is all the more surprising since a great number of the editors are in the service of the state. Of 272 responsible editors in the two capitals in 1883, 51 per cent. were officers or officials. Of the total number of the periodical press, two-thirds are published in Russian, the remaining one-third in various languages, particularly Polish, German, Finnish, and Swedish. Classified according to locality, 52 per cent. are published in the government towns, 38 per cent. in Moscow and St. Petersburg, and 10 per cent. in smaller towns, and more than one-fourth of the entire periodical press is published in St. Petersburg.

—A good (and true) story is told of a budding theologian who recently graduated out of progressive orthodoxy into Unitarianism. He made his appearance at a Maine seacoast town this summer, announced his intention to spend his vacation on the water, and went straightway to the wharf to hire a rowboat. About an hour afterward a deacon of the local orthodox Congregational church came across the reverend gentleman down the bay, sitting with his face to the bow of the boat and rowing conscientiously. The deacon thinks there is a moral, or a symbol, or an allegory, or something in the incident; but perhaps he is mistaken.

—Of the newspapers of Ecuador Consul-General Beach makes the following brief statement: Though Quito has a population of about 60,000, has had for a long period considerable note as a place of art in sculpture and painting, and has several public schools of ordinary grade and three universities, yet it has never been a field in which literature thrived or the business of printing flourished. It contains no newspaper, and but one weekly journal is issued, that the official paper, devoted solely to the publication of official documents. Its circulation is about 1,000 copies, exclusively among Government and foreign officials, and gratuitously.

—The English cotton goods, Manchester manufacture, surpass in volume those of all other countries brought into Liberia, as shown by the imperfect statistics of the year; but when placed in competition with American cotton goods are ranked below them in point of quality by the native people. The raw material, as well as the rudely manufactured cotton, is known to them on account of its wild growth throughout the country. While the native purchaser of cotton cloth readily recognizes and admits the excellence of American prints, white and gray cotton cloth, and concedes their comparative cheapness, yet he objects to the form in which the American material is put up. An American piece of calico or cloth may consist of one hundred yards to the piece, while an English, German, or Dutch piece of cloth for general trade purposes means twelve yards all along the west coast of Africa. If a piece of twelve yards is torn from a bolt of cloth, it would most likely be rejected though manifestly superior to the English or continental twelve yard piece. The attention of the American trade has been directed to this African whim, but it has not been catered to by our manufacturers, and as a consequence the natives buy the inferior foreign fabric, to the neglect of the superior American manufactured cloth.



## PROSPECTUS OF THE SIXTH YEAR.

## THE AMERICAN.

A NATIONAL, INDEPENDENT JOURNAL OF ORIGINAL CONTENTS.

PHILADELPHIA: WEEKLY EDITIONS, SATURDAYS.

ESTABLISHED OCT., 1880.

FIFTH YEAR BEGAN OCT., 1884.

SIXTH YEAR WILL BEGIN OCT., 1885.

IN entering upon its Sixth Year, THE AMERICAN will maintain the features which have marked it from its inception. It aims at an honorable standard in literary excellence, an independent and fearless course, a catholic and fair-minded relation to controverted questions, and the study of the hopeful side of human affairs.

Designing to justify its name, it represents unhesitatingly the form and substance of American principles. Perceiving no superiority in foreign institutions, it prefers those of its own country, and seeks to perfect them. It demands American independence, and denounces American subjection. It believes that subjection of American industry, or mechanical skill, or commerce, to the grasp of other nations is a foolish and fatal policy. It holds the view that the social condition of our workmen is largely dependent on the Protective policy that guards them against the cheap and degraded labor of other countries, and that from every point of view a lowering of that social condition would be deplorable. It therefore advocates a true Protective Tariff, designed to foster no monopoly, but to shield from destructive competition every legitimate industry suited to the climate and natural productions of the country.

## Among the regularly maintained Departments are:

## REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

EDITORIAL ARTICLES.—Temperate but earnest discussion of important public questions and themes.

WEEKLY NOTES.—Minor editorial comment.

SPECIAL ARTICLES.—On a wide variety of topics, including the phases of Social Life, Art, Science, Literature, etc.

## SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

## REVIEW OF BOOKS.

AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.—A concise summary of interesting data relating to Books, Periodicals, Announcements of Publishers, the Work of Authors, etc.

DRIFT.—Scientific, Archæological, Personal, and other timely and interesting items.

THE AMERICAN has 16 to 20 pages, handsomely printed on toned paper. Subscription, \$3.00 per annum; \$1.50 per six months.

## Among those who have contributed to The American within the past twelve months are the following:

John B. Tabb, Ellicott City, Maryland.  
 Prof. J. T. Rothrock, University of Penna.  
 Prof. Isaac Sharpless, Haverford College.  
 Miss Katharine Pyle, Wilmington, Delaware.  
 Charles G. Leland, London.  
 Mrs. LeRoy Parker, Batavia, New York.  
 R. Meade Bache, United States Coast Survey.  
 Prof. N. M. Wheeler, Lawrence University.  
 Dr. Chas. K. Mills, Philadelphia.  
 C. W. Ernst, Boston, Massachusetts.  
 Prof. E. J. James, University of Pennsylvania.  
 Prof. Hugh A. Clarke, University of Penna.  
 Rev. F. W. Gunsaulus, Newton, Massachusetts.  
 Joseph Jastrow, Johns Hopkins University.  
 Eugene L. Didier, Baltimore, Maryland.  
 Francis Howard Williams, Philadelphia.  
 J. M. Cohen, Philadelphia.  
 W. R. Thayer, Philadelphia.

Edward G. Mason, Chicago.  
 Prof. H. C. Wood, M. D., Philadelphia.  
 Chas. Stokes Wayne, Philadelphia.  
 Prof. H. C. Carney, Oxford, Georgia.  
 Paul Hamilton Hayne, Copse Hill, Georgia.  
 Prof. W. M. Davis, Harvard University.  
 H. P. Rosenbach, Philadelphia.  
 Prof. Angelo Heilprin, Academy of Natural Sciences.  
 Prof. John P. Lamberton, Philadelphia.  
 George W. Allen, Philadelphia.  
 Theodore Child, Paris.  
 D. O. Kellogg, Vineland, New Jersey.  
 Horatio Hale, Clinton, Canada.  
 John V. Sears, Philadelphia.  
 William H. Hayne, Augusta, Georgia.  
 W. N. Lockington, Philadelphia.  
 Prof. G. S. Fullerton, University of Penna.

J. G. Rosengarten, Philadelphia.  
 Mrs. M. C. Pyle, Wilmington, Delaware.  
 John Leyland, London, England.  
 Simon A. Stern, Philadelphia.  
 James S. Whitman, Boston.  
 Cyrus Adler, Johns Hopkins University.  
 Principal L. W. Miller, Pennsylvania School of Industrial Art.  
 Miss Elizabeth McCall, West Chester, Penna.  
 S. W. Cooper, Philadelphia.  
 Walter H. Page, Brooklyn, New York.  
 Mrs. Elizabeth Robins Pennell, London.  
 P. B. Peabody, Faribault, Minnesota.  
 Prof. Robert Ellis Thompson, University of Pennsylvania.  
 J. Parker Norris, Philadelphia.

Offices, No. 921 Arch Street, Philadelphia. Post-office Address, Box 924.

THE AMERICAN COMPANY, LIMITED, - - - PROPRIETORS.

### Ready for Dress and Business.

The making of Clothing has changed greatly in the last ten years. Almost everywhere, and most right here where we have always been making the very best of Clothing. To-day, Dress Suits and Business Suits for the Fall and Winter are ready. A stock strong in every particular of Clothing, uses and excellence; made by the best of cutters and tailors—custom-made, we ought to say, except that they were not made for any particular person.

Dress Suits of proper fashion, and material for Dress Suits, and Business Suits for which the same words may be said. They were made to fit all sizes of men—that tall man, that short, stout man—we fit them equally well. The pith of goodness in this new stock is that the Clothing is ready-made to the measures of men of usual and unusual shapes, and the finest.

### S. M. Wanamaker & Co.,

—FORMERLY—

### John Wanamaker & Co.

AT THE OLD STAND,  
818-820-822 CHESTNUT STREET.

### TRUST AND INSURANCE COMPANIES.

### THE FIDELITY

### Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company of Philadelphia.

325-331 CHESTNUT STREET.

Charter Perpetual.

CAPITAL, \$2,000,000. SURPLUS, \$1,200,000.

SECURITIES AND VALUABLES of every description, including BONDS and STOCKS, PLATE, JEWELRY, DEEDS, etc., taken for SAFE KEEPING on SPECIAL GUARANTEE at the lowest rates.

Vault Doors guarded by the Yale and Hall Time Locks.

The Company also RENTS SAFES INSIDE ITS BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, at prices varying from \$15 to \$75, according to size. An extra size for corporations and bankers; also, desirable safes in upper vaults for \$10. Rooms and desks adjoining vaults provided for safe-renters.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY RECEIVED ON INTEREST.

INCOME COLLECTED and remitted for a moderate charge.

The Company acts as EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR and GUARDIAN, and RECEIVES AND EXECUTES TRUSTS of every description from the courts, corporations and individuals.

ALL TRUST FUNDS AND INVESTMENTS are kept separate and apart from the assets of the Company. As additional security, the Company has a special trust capital of \$1,000,000, primarily responsible for its trust obligations.

WILLS RECEIPTED FOR and safely kept without charge.

STEPHEN A. CALDWELL, President.  
JOHN B. GEST, Vice-President, and in charge of the Trust Department.  
ROBERT PATTERSON, Treasurer and Secretary.  
CHAS. ATHERTON, Assistant Treasurer.  
R. L. WRIGHT, Jr., Assistant Secretary.

### DIRECTORS.

STEPHEN A. CALDWELL, WILLIAM H. MERRICK,  
EDWARD W. CLARK, JOHN B. GEST,  
GEORGE F. TYLER, EDWARD T. STEEL,  
HENRY C. GIBSON, THOMAS DRAKE,  
THOMAS MCKEAN, C. A. GRISCOM,  
JOHN C. BULLITT.

### MANUFACTURERS.

### The Wharton Railroad Switch Co.,

ABRAHAM BARKER, PRESIDENT.

WM. WHARTON, JR., SUPERINTENDENT.

WHARTON BARKER, TREASURER.

Office, 125 South Fourth Street, Philad'a.

P. O. BOX 905.

Works; Washington Ave. and 23d St., Philad'a, and  
Jenkintown, Montgomery Co., Pa.

### MANUFACTURERS OF THE

### Wharton Safety Railroad Switch,

With Main Track Unbroken.

### Wharton Split Switch,

With Spiral Spring or Rubber Attachment.

### Wharton Spring Frog,

Plate or Skeleton Pattern.

### Wharton Stiff Frog,

With Wrought-Iron Clamps and Fillings.

### Wharton Patent Crossings,

With Wrought-Iron Clamps and Fillings.

### INTERLOCKING APPARATUS,

(Johnston's Patent.)

AND GENERAL RAILWAY SUPPLIES.

THE use of the Wharton Switch gives an unbroken main track, thus making travel absolutely safe from accidents from misplaced switches, and insuring unquestioned saving in wear and tear of rolling stock and track.

The Wharton Switch and Frogs are the standard on such roads as the Pennsylvania Railroad, New York, West Shore and Buffalo Railroad, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad, Chicago and North-Western Railroad, Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, Central Pacific Railroad, etc.

### ARCHITECTS.

### W. N. LOCKINGTON.

ARCHITECT,

Cor. Johnson and Adams Streets, Germantown, Phila.

### DRY GOODS.

### DRY GOODS, WRAPS AND FURS.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER  
THE BEST PLACE TO BUY

### DRY GOODS

STORES:  
Eighth and Market, Eighth and Filbert,

PHILADELPHIA.

### RAILROADS.

UP 3000 FEET.

### Deer Park and Oakland

On the crest of the Alleghenies, within the famous Glade Section, directly on the line of the B. & O.

NO STAGE RIDES OR BUS TRANSFERS.

ALL LIMITED EXPRESS TRAINS STOP.

With the new and unparalleled fast schedule on the BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD these lovely twin resorts are beyond all comparison the most advantageously located, both as to train service and surroundings, of any East of the Rockies.

LEAVE BALTIMORE AFTER BREAKFAST.

Arrive Deer Park for Early Dinner.

LEAVE BALTIMORE AFTER DINNER.

Arrive Deer Park for Supper.

Returning trains are equally favorable.

LEAVE DEER PARK AFTER BREAKFAST.

Arrive Baltimore for Dinner.

LEAVE DEER PARK AFTER DINNER.

Arrive Baltimore for Supper.

There is also a NIGHT EXPRESS each way, making TRIPLE DAILY TRAINS EACH WAY!

B. & O. Limited for Chicago and Northwest, via Deer Park and Oakland, leave Baltimore 9.00 A. M.; arriving in Chicago next morning at 8.55 A. M.

B. & O. Limited for Cincinnati, St. Louis and South, via Deer Park and Oakland, leave Baltimore 2.30 P. M.; arriving Cincinnati at 7.45 A. M., St. Louis 6.50 P. M.

MAGNIFICENT TRAINS THROUGH WITHOUT CHANGE.

BUFFET, SLEEPING, PARLOR, FAMILY ROOM AND DAY COACHES.

### SEASON OPENS JUNE 23d.

NO FLIES! NO MOSQUITOES! NO HAY FEVER!  
NO MALARIA!

Deer Park and Oakland, the one being but six miles distant from the other—with the most charming drives connecting them—will be under the management of Mr. W. J. Walker, who, in his two seasons' management of Deer Park, made many enthusiastic friends of the glorious resorts among Philadelphians. All communications should be addressed to W. J. WALKER, Queen City Hotel, Cumberland, Md., up to June 15th. After that date, either Deer Park or Oakland, Md.

RATES—\$60, \$75 and \$90 per month, according to locations. Diagrams of rooms and floors open at B. & O. Ticket Office, Ninth and Chestnut Streets, (opposite Post Office, Philadelphia).

The B. & O. Company has spared no expense in rendering Deer Park and Oakland the leading mountain resorts of the east, and for the season of '85 the attractions will be of a character not hitherto equalled, and the cuisine of both houses unexcelled.

The Finest Place for Children in the Land.

### SHOEMAKERS.

### Kunkel & Griffiths,

(Successors to Waldo M. Clafin.)

MAKERS OF SHOES AS SUGGESTED BY PROF. MEYER,

Nos. 11 AND 13 NORTH NINTH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

SEED WAREHOUSES.



21 and 23 S. Sixth Street, and S. E. Cor. of Delaware Avenue and Arch Street, Phila.

FOUNDED 1784.

EVERYTHING of the best for the Farm, Garden or Country Seat. Over 1500 acres under cultivation growing Landreth's Garden Seeds. Landreth's Rural Register and Almanac for 1885, with catalogue of seeds and directions for culture, in English and German of tell applicants.